137.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,466.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
——— including postage	" 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
——— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
——— including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	" 2	8
Third Ditto	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
" Rutnagherry	16	" Negapatam	26
" Vingorla	16	" Pondicherry	27
" Carwar	17		March.
" Mangalore	18	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	4
" Calicut	19	" Vizagapatam	5
" Beypore	19	" Bimlipatam	5
" Cochin	20	" Gopalpore	6
" Tuticorin	21	" False Point	7
" Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	11
" Kurrachee	25	" Mahomerah	11
" Guadur	26	" Fao	11
" Muscat ... March	1	" Bushire	13
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Linga	15
" Linga	4	" Bunder Abbas	17
" Bushire	7	" Muscat	19
" Fao	8	" Guadur	21
" Mahomerah	8	" Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

STIRLING	762	Tons Register	15th February.
LEITH	957	" "	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,123	" "	15th March.
DIDO	1,090	" "	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

1st Class. 2nd Class.

£45

unfortunate, was found by the bed, with the head beaten in by wine-bottles. It is believed that both had been drinking, and that Snipps had either quarrelled

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CASHMERE, from Singapore, are requested to send Delivery Orders with Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kingman without further information at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Creen, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Creen will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CANDIA, (1,982 tons, and 450 H. P.) Captain W. Blake, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 18th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for this purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th February 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 8th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th February 1870.

STEAM SHIP GUNGA having arrived with CARGO ex LUXOR, 1st January, and SESOSTRIS, 8th January, from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Borce Bunder.

Bombay, 15th February 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship JORAWUR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wingate without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

TO LET, ROOMS on the 3rd Floor, Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices and Private Dwellings. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Thoyts.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
" " CHESSON AND WOODHALL, } Poona
" " FELL AND SONS,

WANTED, an OVERSEER to supervise Masonry and Earthworks. He must also be able to Survey and take Levels accurately. Apply by letter to the Local Funds Engineer, Nassick, forwarding copies of Testimonials, and stating Salary required.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months from the 1st day of April next. To be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered; the average monthly consumption being about thirty tons of each description.

Sealed tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. (including all charges) delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of March next.

A sample bottle of Oil must accompany each tender.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must be made by each person tendering, and the persons whose tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find such further security for the due fulfilment thereof as the Company may demand.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 14th February 1870.

BO NEVIALLE AND SIBILLE' WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8	0
Do	"	qts	"	9	0
Do (old)	"	qts	"	10	8
Do do	"	pts	"	6	8
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	"	qts	"	12	0
St. Julien do	"	qts	"	13	0
Do do	"	pts	"	7	8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to	30	0
Sherries from			" 16 to	24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30	0
Do 2 do * *	"	"	25	0
Do 1 do *	"	"	22	0
Martell's	"	"	23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts	"	30	0
Do do do	"	pts	"	16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	"	pts	"	16	0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts	"	15	8
Maraschino	"	pts	"	18	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6	0
Do do do	"	pts	"	4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts	"	5	0
Do do do	"	pts	"	3	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5	0
Do do	"	pts	"	3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts	"	15	0
Do do	"	pts	"	8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

If anything, money is too easily found here for colossal and novel schemes. The great danger is

The Company's Capital PETIT MEDOC ...Qts. 11 0 12 8

JUST LANDED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WILLS' TOBACCOS.

BIRDS' EYE,	CUT CAVENDISH,
LATAKIA,	SMOKING MIXTURE,

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

ARE YOU GOING? I AM!
WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
WHY,
SIR,—DAVE CARSON'S K—NIGHT OF MINSTRELSY
TAKES PLACE THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY 1870.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING
QUIZZICAL QUIPS,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
LOCAL LAYS (NOT *HENS*),
SMART SAYINGS,
JOLLY JOKES,
MUSICAL MEDLEYS,
VIOLIN VARIETIES,
STUNNING SONGS
AND
SPECTRE SPOUSES.

By particular request, those animated pumps,
THE BAND OF BROTHERS,
Will struggle on, and—*off*.

For the first time in four years,
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his original and inimitable Character
OF THE
INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

SCAN THE PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Lagandbrandy)	Full Band.
Opening Chorus (Drive Dull care away)	Company.
Meet me in the Lane	Mr. S. Herberte.
Riding in a Railroad Car	Mr. O. Deering.
Beneath the Weeping Willow	Mr. W. Burton.
Just before the Battle, Mother	Mr. S. Herberte.

Part First will conclude with a description of
BONES'S COURTSHIP,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra

Part Second.

BALLAD—("The Smiles of Fleeting Friendship")... F. Buckley.
Mr. W. BURTON.

ROMANZA .... Donizetti.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

THOSE MISANTHROPICAL GALOOTS,
THE BAND OF BROTHERS,
will appear and *dis*—appear.

FANTASIE VIOLIN .... Souvenir de Bellini.
Mons. SEMELADIS.

Part Second will conclude with the
INTELLIGENT YOUTH,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate with the laughable Farce, entitled,

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. Nicodemus	Mr. W. South.
Squire Aldwinkle	Mr. H. Richardson.
Captain Vauntington	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Diggory	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Paul	Mr. O. Deering.
Georgiana	Miss FANNY WISEMAN.
Lavinia	Miss Waddy Deering.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Feb. 17th, 1870,
THE DRAMATIC TROUPE
IN
COMEDY AND FARCE.

NOTICE.—FOUND near Mahaluxmee, this morning, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. The Owner may obtain the same on giving a description thereof to the undersigned, and paying the expenses incurred.

A. EDGINTON, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon, 15th February 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD at the Chamber Office THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 12 noon, to vote an Address to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

The attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank, advertized to take place TO-MORROW, the 16th February instant, has been, by order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp POSTPONED.—Dated this 15th day of February 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL, Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having CLAIMS against Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE GRIFFISS, Church Street, Mazagon, should send in their claim within three days from this date. The undersigned would not hold himself responsible for any debt that his wife, Virginia Griffiss, may contract after this date.

GEORGE GRIFFISS.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH.—The LECTURE on the PEDIGREE of our ROYAL FAMILY, by the author of "Papinian," "The Worthies of Westmorland," &c. (Serjeant Atkinson), will be given at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at six P.M.

The proceeds are to be divided between the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, The Alexandra and Bhau Dajee Girls' Schools. Tickets to be had at the Institute. Dr. Bhau Dajee, late High Sheriff of Bombay, in the chair.

Reserve Seats	One Rupee
Non-reserved	Eight Annas.

12th February 1870.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be held in the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1870, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a statement of the position thereof.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience, the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

LET all parties concerned attend at my Chambers, in the High Court, on MONDAY, the Twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association that a Call to the amount of Rupees Twenty per Share may be made on all the Contributories of the said Association.—Dated this Tenth day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, of Bombay, Attorneys for the said Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on

ing twelve thousand combatants standing still for want of a few dozen trustworthy mule-drivers was a flagrant

PROPERTY, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Raghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Goven and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0		
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8	
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	"	" 32 0	" 17 8	
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	" 27 0	" 14 0	

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	" 25 0	...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42 0	17 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER	" 34 0	...
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34 0	...
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 26 0	14 0
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, "	" 25 0	" 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, "	" 18 8	" 10 3
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, "	" 17 0	" 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, "	" 15 8	" 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, "	" 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, "	" 22 0	" 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	" 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	" 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	" 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	" 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	" 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

SHERRIES,

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	" 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	" 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 " pints " 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints " 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz
Vieux " Do.	" 18	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	"
Also		
Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	" 14	"
Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.		
Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	"
Pints in 2 "	" 16	"
Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.		
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13	per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	"	4 "	"	12	"
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	"	1 "	"	15	"
1864 Chateau Larose	"	1 "	"	20	"
1864 Chateau Lafitte	"	1 "	"	25	"
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	"	1 "	"	22	"
Do. 10 "	"	1 "	"	30	"
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	"	1 "	"	20	"
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal	"	2 "	"	16	"
Do. green	"	2 "	"	18	"
Do. Amontillado	"	2 "	"	26	"
Robertson's brown seal	"	1 "	"	14	"
Do. blue do.	"	1 "	"	16	"

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blume der Moselle	40 0	42 0

3. Julio Arrigoni, Archbishop of Lucca.
I always said that I thought Mlle. Lucca was a very

COGNAC BRANDIES.	
Fine Pale, Vintage 1855	20 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.	
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0
BRITISH SPIRITS.	
Old Tom Gin	18 0
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay, Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal.

Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
"	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co.	Cash.
32 0	Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
29 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal. Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2 White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3 White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	+ Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

+ This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne	18 & 24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	*Curaçoa	35 0
	Maraschino de Zara	37 0

Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
*18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC
"GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE.

The above Company will give their
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT
ON
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 16th FEB.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS,
NEW BALLADS,
NEW SOLOS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
&c., &c., &c.,

SEE PROGRAMME.

TICKETS at SOUNDY'S.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	" 3	Fourth "	" 1

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS
HAS ARRIVED, AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS,
AND A
STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office in Bombay Green, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering Resolutions to the following effect, viz:—

1 That the proceedings of the Liquidators in all matters connected with the liquidation are hereby approved of, adopted, and confirmed.

2 To receive the resignation of the present Liquidators, and to appoint some person or persons to formally complete the liquidation.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CENSUS FOR 1870.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT having ordered a General Census to be taken for the year 1870, all AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS who, though residing in India, wish to be recognised as such and to preserve their nationality, are hereby invited to call at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, 30 Medow Street, Bombay, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or at the Consulates at Calcutta or Madras, for filling up the several heads of the official Census Tables. Those Austro-Hungarian subjects in whose residence no Austro-Hungarian Consular Officer exists, or who are prevented from appearing personally at the abovementioned offices, are requested to send to the nearest Consulate full particulars of their name, age, family, profession and birthplace.

The Census will be CLOSED after the expiration of one month from the date of this Notice.

A. C. GUMPERT, Kt., F. J. &c., I. & R. Austro-Hungarian Consul.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered:—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Bench of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. Government Resolution No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.

3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—106 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.

4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.

5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870.

6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870.

7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE

"BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL."

THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication long recognised as a most useful advertizing medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.

It will be extensively circulated

FREE OF CHARGE

every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the Island.

Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the principal Towns in the Presidency.

The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz:—

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER

First Insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS:

First Insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second "	" 2-6 Pies per line.
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1-6 " do.

Continuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.

Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Offices,

SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.

The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN) 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

- Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
- Cast and Blister Steel.
- Pig and Sheet Lead.
- Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
- Cast Iron Pipes.
- Contractors' Tools.
- India Rubber Suction Hose.
- India Rubber Sheet.
- Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
- Portland Cement
- Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
- One Pumping Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
- One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESH-

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	104
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	8
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SIMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs.
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.,

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grain of Leather ... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	18
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs.	Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and	16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and	28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and	22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS, EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

	Rs.	Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10, 15 and	20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and	36
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre		
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from	5 to	10

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus, and sundry chemical flavouings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	"	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	"	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	"	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	"	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	"	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	"	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	"	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	"	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	"	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	"	22

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and em-

thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat.

CALCUTTA.—10TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 95-8 and 95 4, 95-5, and 95-6, or Rs. 4-13 to 4-10 discount.

Public Works 5 per cents., at 101-4.

5 per cents. of 1856 57, at Rs. 108-0 and 108-2.

5½ per cents, some large amounts, at Rs. 112-12.

3 years' Debentures, at Rs 100-12.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 108-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,465 and 1,468¼, and single shares at Rs. 1,470.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 133½

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Playfair, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Baroda.

Clarke, Captain, 19th Hussars, on duty, from England.

Chapman, Captain, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.

Cocq, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Harrison, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Tapp, Major-General, Commanding N. D. Army, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Bridge, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Walsh, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Bailey, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, on duty, to Morar.

Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.

Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Beale, Brigadier General, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Carwar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd February 1870.

The appointment of Lieutenant C. F. Powell, of the 96th Foot, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern in the 20th Native Infantry, is cancelled. Dated 21st January 1870.

Major C. C. Ekins, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Meean Meer, for general duty.

Major S. D. White, Staff Corps, is transferred from Morar to Agra, for general duty.

Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Umballa, for general duty.

Captain L. Wawell, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the 16th Native Infantry, at Moradabad, for duty.

Under instructions from the Home authorities, Captain O. H. A. Nicolls, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England, to join the Staff College.

Captain Nicolls will, on arrival, report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery, Horse Guards.

Lieutenant V. P. Byrne, 77th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, having failed to pass the Higher Standard examination in the native languages within the prescribed period, is directed to rejoin his own regiment.

The fifteen days' preparatory leave granted to Major R. C. Whiting, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 11th Native Infantry, by G. O. C. C. of the 8th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain J. G. Campbell, 104th Foot, by G. O. C. C. 18th September 1869, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Brigadier General H. J. Stannus, C.B., Commanding at Agra, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st March next, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain R. A. Stevenson, A Battery 18th Brigade, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant T. Carr, E Battery 8th Brigade, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Madras Artillery.—Captain C. E. Watson, No 6 Battery 20th Brigade, to England, overland, via Bombay, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel G. Bend, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

26th Foot.—Surgeon Major T. Moorhead, M.D., to England, overland, via Bombay, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Ensign A. DeV. Alexander, from the 21st January to the 21st March, to enable him to join his regiment, on first appointment.

96th Foot.—Lieutenant A. D. Broughton, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Captain and Local Major C. M. N. Fellowes, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant H. A. Dillon, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant C. D. Rundall, Quartermaster 19th Native Infantry, to Delhi and Calcutta, from the 31st January to the 31st July, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Need, doing general duty at Lucknow, to remain at Calcutta, from the 26th December to the 7th January, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his station Lucknow, under the furlough rules of 1868.

Late 1st European Bengal Light Cavalry.—Major G. A. Galloway, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868, for two months, from the 1st January, or date of the G. O. C. C. posting him for general duty to Morar.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major C. K. Webb, 15th Native Infantry, from the 7th January 1870 to the 7th January 1871, under the rules of 1796, to remain at Rawul Pindee and the hills north of Lahore, on medical certificate, and to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to retirement.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

107th Foot.—Lieutenant W. M. Playfair to be Inspector of Musketry, vice Franks, promoted. Dated 17th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

38th Foot.—Ensign George L. R. Richardson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stillwell, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 24th January 1870.

Ensign Arthur C. G. Lydiard to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Richardson, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 24th January 1870.

Ensign William Frederick Rudman to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 24th January 1870.

Ensign William Thomson Cantley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lydiard, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 24th January 1870.

Ensign Philip K. Doyne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rudman, appointed Adjutant. Dated 24th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Captain F. W. Williams, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retain the officiating Adjutancy, on promotion to Captain, as a special case. Dated 24th January 1870.

4th Native Infantry.—Captain H. E. Eliot, Quartermaster, is permitted to retain the appointment, on promotion to Captain. Dated 21st January 1870.

17th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Brehon, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Barr, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 24th January 1870.

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hepburn, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 24th January 1870.

39th Native Infantry.—Captain H. W. Webster is permitted to resign the Adjutancy of the regiment. Dated 21st January 1870.

Captain H. W. Webster, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Campbell, officiating 2nd in Command. Dated 21st January 1870.

38th Native Infantry.—Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Baker, appointed Brigade Major; and to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command. Dated 21st January 1870.

39th Native Infantry.—Captain A. Harrison is permitted to resign the post of Adjutant, and is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Gellie, on furlough. Dated 27th January 1870.

44th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. H. Bourne, 77th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Broughton, promoted to a Majority. Dated 24th January 1870.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 38th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Wilmer, appointed Adjutant to the 13th Native Infantry. Dated 24th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Sir Claude C. de Crespigny, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 25th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Francis Dallas Harding, of the 19th Hussars, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 25th January 1870.

Colonel F. T. Wroughton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Australia, is posted to Berhampore for duty.

[This cancels G. O. C. C. dated 12th ultimo, posting Colonel Wroughton to Allahabad for general duty.]

Colonel F. W. Drummond, of the Bengal Cavalry, is transferred from Allahabad to Lucknow, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly committees on the 10th ultimo, are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Cornet G. G. Dawes, 4th Hussars.
Lieutenant G. R. Elles, Royal Artillery
Lieutenant F. C. Clarke, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant B. C. Graves, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant M. S. Bell, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant C. Egan, 2nd Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, 1st Bn. 11th Foot.
Lieutenant W. B. Lindsay, 1st Bat. 14th Foot.
Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Sikh Infantry, 37th Foot.
Ensign J. P. C. Neville, 37th Foot.
Ensign G. L. R. Richardson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 5th Ben. Cavalry, 38th Foot.
Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot.
Ensign J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 2nd Wing Subaltern 17th N. I., 90th Foot.
Lieutenant D. E. Gouldsbury, 2nd Wing Subaltern 37th Native Infantry, 105th Foot.
Ensign A. J. F. Reid, 109th F.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain W. G. Martin, E Battery A Brigade, to Bombay, from the 14th January to the 28th February, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Hubert LeCocq, F Battery 18th Brigade, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant R. H. F. Renwick, 1st Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 1st February to the 1st March, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Ensign R. L. Arathoon, to Bangalore, from the 26th December 1869 to the 26th March next, on medical certificate.

Ensign A. W. C. Bell, from the 5th to the 16th January in extension, to enable him to rejoin the regiment.

105th Foot.—Captain F. Baikes, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division, to Bombay, from the 22nd February to the 20th March next, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Palliser, Commandant 10th Bengal Cavalry, from the 23rd to the 24th January, in extension of preparatory leave, published at page 9 of G. O. C. C. 1870.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. C Johnson, officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Garsia, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Haly, C.B., to Bombay, for one month from the 15th February, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon J. C. Morice, to Murree, from the 3rd August to the 15th October 1869, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

[This cancels the leave published in G. O. C. C. of the 18th September 1869, p. 428.]

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant B. H. Russell, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 13th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted at p. 9 of G. O. C. C. 1870]

Retired List.—Major R. O. H. Forbes, from the 20th November 1868 to the 9th April 1869, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Auriga	Ronaldson	Sunderland, Oct. 6.
15	Futteh Lilla	Nacoda	Bussorah, Dec. 27.
	Jorawar	Wingate	Calcutta, Jan. 20.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Suez, Feb. 1.
	Emeu (s)	Babot	Hongkong.
	Calypso (s)	Cole	Newcastle, Jan. 5.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	———	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Thomas Stowe	Sexton	Bordeaux via Cochin.
	Arabia (s)	Sanders	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Queen of the South (s)	Heather	Liverpool.

The ship Fifshire, Barr, to Coconada, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Shepperton, to Havre via Suez Canal.
Steamer Gunga, to Aden and Juddah.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 10 has the following:—
DEPARTURES—Steamer Oriental, Ships Genii, Jane Porter, and Atiet Rohoman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—February 10, Wolverein, J. W. Munday, Melbourne.
DEPARTURE—February 10th, Lena, ——— Pondicherry.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

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Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political and Physical.
Map-Drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes............Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class............ „ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes............ „ 10 „
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music............Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I

Subscribers are informed that the SECOND CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, at 9th P.M. punctually.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. (a) The March of the Men of Harlech
   (b) Huntsmen's Chorus, "Der Freischutz" Weber.
2. Concerto in D, for Violin ....De Beriot.
3. La Charita, (Ladies' Chorus) ....Rossini.
4. Selections from "La Traviata," for Piano. Ascher.
5. L'air de Joseph (Baritone Solo) ....Mehul.

SECOND PART.

6. Laughing Chorus, "May Queen" ....Sterndale Bennett.
7. Fantasie de Concert, for Flute ....Boehm.
8. "With Verdure Clad," "Creation" ......Haydn.
9. Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah" ....Handel.

During the performance of a piece no admittance will be allowed into the Hall.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

TICKETS (Rs. 10 each) for the BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S APPROACHING CONCERT, may be had on written application to the Honorary Secretary

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLAIN—February 12th, at Bandora, George Blain, Esq., aged 27 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WICKES—February 5th, at Berhampore, the wife of T. H. Wickes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARTRIDGE—HARRISON—February 7th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev H. J. Mathews, M.A., Garrison Chaplain, Theodore D'Orville Partridge, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Bustee to Frances, eldest daughter of E. M. Harrison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, London.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

KINCAID—February 8th, at Indore, the wife of Major Kincaid, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—BAILEY—February 9th, at St. Mary's Church, Shahjehanpore, by the Rev. B. Sharp, W. Jackson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to Alice, daughter of the late C. Drummond Bailey, Esq., J. P. for the county of Somerset.

LARSEN—BICKERS—February 1st, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. W. Ellis, M.A., John Albert Larsen, Bank of Bengal, to Winifred Ellen, eldest daughter of Edward Bickers, Esq., Oude Commission.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

IT is credibly reported that the Government of India have called for information from the local authorities as to the nature of the taxes levied for municipal purposes in towns where municipal management prevails. Enquiries have also lately been set on foot in various localities to ascertain the number of shroffs or petty bankers and usurers, and the incomes they derive from the exercise of their trade. All this tends to show that the financial authorities are casting about them for the ways and means whereby to prevent future deficits. Under present circumstances, when some of the lower grades of the Government servants, among others we regret to have to say the Police, are reduced to starvation point, it is prudent to enquire who is taxed and who is not, with a view to a fair distribution of the burdens of the State; but as there are two ways in which those burdens may be borne, namely, by direct payment of taxes to be paid into the imperial treasury, and by payment of taxes for local purposes in proportion to the value of which that treasury may be relieved of expenditure for such purposes, it would be as well if the object of the enquiries alluded to were avowed.

We have lately had occasion several times to call public attention to the necessity, becoming day by day more apparent, of meeting Indian deficits by the imposition of local taxation for local purposes, and shall not neglect to keep the subject before our readers, although, perhaps, those in our presidency town itself may not be slow to retort upon us that there is no fear of their forgetting the practical application of the theory. Past experience has proved that our rulers have not always been wise enough in their generation to understand that it is almost as great a financial blunder to administer a good tax badly as to impose a bad tax. When it was supposed possible that English gentlemen, men above all others almost ridiculously careful not to meddle with their neighbours' affairs, could, even with the assistance of native subordinates, make sufficiently searching enquiries into the concerns of the probably most retentive race in the world to enable them to assess a general income tax, the farce of centralised bureaucracy could hardly further go. But what has been may be again, and there is no knowing whether the next, or for all that the present, Finance Minister (with visions of a future Chancellorship of the Exchequer floating before his self-satisfied brain) may not decree an imperial tax on the exchange value of copper coins or a percentage on the profits of the retail sale of ghee and bummelows. We may be, and trust that we are, mistaken, and that enquiries are merely in progress to test the practicability of the change in our financial system foreshadowed in Mr. Strachey's late admirable speech on the subject, the relief of the imperial exchequer from all burdens borne in all civilised countries locally, and the imposition of local taxation to support them. But even should such be the case, we see danger in the very method of enquiry adopted. Would not a simple question as to whether local taxation could be carried out to the necessary extent have been sufficient to satisfy our masters on the other side of India? Can it possibly be in contemplation with the introduction of a much-needed reform to fetter the action of the local Governments as to the manner of carrying it into effect? It is not an uncommon idea among the statesmen of Calcutta to think that every method of administration not framed on the model to which they have been accustomed must be wrong, and it may be that we are not to be trusted as yet out of the leading strings on which we have perforce leaned so long, not without sundry vigorous attempts to kick over them. It needs no great prophet to foretell the failure of any system of local taxation devised otherwise than by those personally concerned in making it answer. If it were possible to point out one object more suitable for taxation for municipal or local purposes than another, it would probably be a house tax. It is the tax first of all thought of in framing schedules for taxation on the introduction of municipal management in a town throughout the Deccan and Concan, but yet every attempt to introduce it into Goozerat has met with the most determined opposition on the part of the people themselves, for reasons best known to themselves, but probably satisfactory. When a tax like this is found to be unsuited to some parts of the county, is it at all probable that any system elaborated for the taxation of 150 millions of people by a few gentlemen sitting at a board in Calcutta will meet with anything but failure? Let us not add this to our long list of centralising blunders.

WHY is it that the officers of the Indian Artillery and Engineers have been selected by the Government as vile bodies upon which to make experiments in unfairness? In another column we print a letter from "Fair Play" complaining of a local grievance. Three Artillery officers have been set aside and an Infantry officer pushed before them into a brigade command. Nobody has attempted to defend this peculiar use of patronage, and we conclude that it is indefensible. The really remarkable thing is that the Artillery officers are expected, not only to bear exclusion when it is fair, which they are ready to do, but to acquiesce in that fate when, by a reasonable application of the rule, some of the prizes would fall to their share. Had the officer promoted been a man of great distinction no one would have said a word; and, if it is urged that fortune denied him the opportunity of proving his abilities, we can only reply that she has withheld her favours also from scores of other officers. The inequality, so marked, is the characteristic of every profession; but we never heard that want of distinction was a qualification, while it has always been held that distinguished service was a title-deed to promotion. We do not understand why officers of the scientific corps are regarded as unfit for high command. Napoleon was a gunner; Lord Napier of Magdala was an Engineer—the first who, in the British Army, ever commanded an independent force out of India. This very fact shows what notions have been in the ascendant at home. Until some justification of Colonel Beale's promotion is put forward, we shall believe that one of the superseded Colonels should have had the brigade. It would be sufficient justification that, looking to impending reductions, they had refused it; but there is no ground for supposing that the command had been offered to any one of them. If they refused it, let the fact be stated.

But the officers of the two scientific branches have larger grievances than this. We have before us two petitions and one memorial, showing how unfairly the Government has behaved. The drift of their complaints is that by the operation of existing rules they are denied advantages which are showered in profusion upon their former comrades, who took service under conditions which were common to all. Colonels' allowances were obtained from death vacancies or retirements for all alike; lower pensions were granted for lengths of service, but no distinction whatever was made between the different arms, each having exactly the same advantages. But the Legislation and regulations of the period subsequent to the Mutiny of a mismanaged army, have created diversities which are without the warrant of reason or right. All officers of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps obtain £1,124 per annum practically after thirty eight years' service, but the Artillery and Engineer officers of the Indian service are fobbed off with a pension of £750 at the end of the same period; when they take it, they relinquish the army altogether, while the other officers retain their places. But this does not represent the full amount of the injustice carefully and skilfully prepared for the class we refer to. The Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps receive the larger sum at the end of thirty-eight years, no matter what amount of leave they may have enjoyed. Not so the men who are in the position of the aggrieved officers. While leave counts for their comrades, *they* have to make good, by additional service, every period spent on furlough in excess of four years. Why these inequalities? What purpose do they serve, save that of keeping rupees in the Treasury, committing injustice, and provoking warrantable discontent? Why also select the Artillery and Engineers for the experiment? Are their arms regarded as inferior? The pretext that those who volunteered for general service have ceased to belong to the Indian Army is a mere pretext, an excuse to get out of a difficulty; for an artilleryman declares that his regiment has only been assimilated to but never consolidated with the Royal Artillery; that his service is still, and must be for many years, exclusively Indian; that he retains a number of privileges solely because he is an Indian officer; and with these facts staring him in the face he naturally cannot imagine why he is held to have cut adrift altogether from the Indian Army. The punishment meted out to the Artillery man who took general service, is also inflicted on the Engineer who declined to take it, and no reason for excluding him subsists at all. Surely it is unwise in a great Government to create these distinctions at the expense alike of policy and justice. But Amalgamation was a stupendous blunder, and its ultimate, as well as incidental, fruits must be injustice and calamity.

AT noon yesterday the position of the Great Eastern was lat. 18° 35' N., long. 71° 11' E., giving a run of 96 miles. All was well on board.

LIEUT. A. M. HOGG, Bombay Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR W. B. PRESTON, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months from the 19th inst., on private affairs under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE hear that a troop of the 15th King's Hussars and two guns from the Horse Artillery, stationed at Mhow, are under orders to proceed as a detachment to Indore, to relieve the detachment of the 95th now at the latter station.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN was to leave Calcutta for England on Tuesday last accompanied by the following Bengali gentlemen, five of whom are Brahmos:—Baboo Ananda Mohun Basu, M.A., holder of the Premchund Roychund studentship, who, with Baboo Rakhal Chundra Ray, will study for the Bar; Baboos Kristo Dhone Ghose and Gopal Chundra Ray, who intend to prepare themselves for the Civil Service Examination; Baboo Durga Kant Ray, who is desirous of entering the Indian Medical service; and lastly Baboo Prassanna Kumar Sen.

THE 95th Regiment, now stationed at Mhow, is under orders to march to Khundwa as soon as carriage can be procured and then take rail to Bombay—when five companies and head quarters will be stationed at Colaba, a detachment of three companies sent to Poona and two companies to Asseerghur. As the embarkation of the regiment for England this trooping season has been countermanded, we presume that this arrangement is preparatory to their embarking early in the month of October next by the Overland route; but it is not fair to the corps to thus break it up into distant detachments on the eve of its departure from India, and sending it to Poona, to relieve the 59th, would be a far preferable arrangement. The 95th would march from Mhow on the 28th February, and may be expected at Bombay about the 9th March.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.

APPENDED is a list of passengers who have arrived per s.s. Gunga, Captain Child, from Suez and Aden:—

Mr Wilson, Mr Nash, Mr Minahan, Mr Hobbes, Mr Pyne, Mr Rippon, Mr Toothill, Mr Sargison, Mr and Mrs Young and infant, Mrs Sale, Mr Brown, and Rev H Glasson, and sixteen deck passengers.

Landed at Aden:—

Mr Oxtow, Mr Mance, Mr Perkins, Mr Thacker, Mr J H Wilson, Mr Cope, Mr McLaren, Mr Rogerson, Mr H T Wright, Mr Loft, Mr Stonestreet, Mr Guiders, and Mr Fladgate, Telegraph establishments.

The Gunga left Suez at 8-30 P.M. on 31st January, and Aden at 1-30 P.M. on the 8th instant. On the 11th inst. she passed the troop-ship Euphrates. The Gunga arrived at 10-45 A.M. yesterday.

REVIEWS.

WORD GOSSIP. By the Rev. W. L. Blackley. London: Longmans, 1869.

THIS little volume contains a series of essays reprinted from the Churchman's Shilling Magazine. With the exception of a few good derivations of some out-of-the-way English words which might occupy a dozen pages, the book should never have appeared. It is astonishing that any one could think of dragging into daylight and out of its obscure and congenial repository such a matchless mass of twaddle; or how such stuff could be deemed "Gossip" by any possible reader, lay or clerical—except perhaps by a cemetery chaplain or an undertaker—in which the native dulness is aggravated by ghastly attempts at being funny.

THE ROYAL ENGINEER. By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. London: J. Murray, 1869.

IN his dedication Sir Francis says—"To the British Army, this volume, showing the necessity of enlisting, as its future guide to victory, both in attack and defence, Science, is respectfully, by an old retired comrade, dedicated"; and throughout the volume, with unflagging enthusiasm, and much clearness of intention marred by many grotesque parenthetical freaks of expression he pursues his theme of the training, achievements and glory of the Royal Engineers. A year ago the author thought "The Abyssinian campaign had clearly proved to all nations for their future guidance the beneficial and a beneficent results of the union, or Belle-alliance, in the head of one commander of those innumerable branches of modern science—civil as well as military—which now constitute *the Art of War*. "Having thus demonstrated to his own satisfaction" that our army, especially for defence, must henceforward submit to be directed by a man of science;" but finding that the English public, generally speaking, really do not know what military science is, Sir Francis "resolved to apply for official permission to ascertain, and to make known, as accurately as I could measure it, how much or how little of that article we possess." The result is a visit to the schoolrooms, workshops and practising grounds at Chatham; where "for four days, of eight hours each, and for three hours of the fifth day" the author "was intently occupied in the duty he had undertaken." It is forty-three years since Sir Francis Head retired from his captaincy in the Engineers; and it may well be thought that in that interval the training and work of the corps have grown out of all recognition by one who for four days renews his acquaintance with it in his seventy-sixth year. Yet the author must be allowed the merit of having produced a very useful and even valuable book, which, from the opportunities and sources of information at his command, may be considered a complete text book of the duties and capabilities of what some consider the foremost branch of the service. On the leading idea of the book we entirely agree with Sir Francis—as to the importance of the Engineers—both as to the training and work of officers and men alike; though in the conduct of a war the Abyssinian expedition proved nothing that was not demonstrated before by the Prussians, Americans and even by the Russians in the Crimea. That we have learned nothing from these sources is abundantly proved by the fact that the best portion of the Engineers are kept dawdling over an Ordnance Survey which will never be completed, and also by the constitution of the volunteer forces which though maintained for purposes of defence are destitute of the slightest practice or skill in any element of defensive warfare. It is of no use whatever to argue that the evil will be remedied by putting the command in chief in the hands of an Engineer offic ; for such a step can only make the radical defect of our military system more glaring—as was the case in our author's pet Abyssinian Expedition—by incurring an enormous expense and wastefulness through the incapacity of all parts of an army to co-operate in the work undertaken by the general. Parade, pipeclay, and idleness are a poor training for men of the line who ought to be able to perform with ease all engineering operations when need requires; and we fear that in such a case the skill of officers would not enable them to do their part to any better purpose. In fact we do not want a corps but an army of engineers—not a scientific general in command but an entire body of officers thoroughly trained in the requirements of the modern art of war—in short a total re-organization of the service such as alone can fit it to defend the great interests committed to its keeping.

In this view of the question the whole of Chatham and its concernments appear utterly contemptible; it is only as a saving point in things as they were—as a germ which may with due nurture be developed—that the system of training there pursued becomes interesting. The ample notes and unfailing garrulity of the author supply a wonderfully complete view of what is done at Chatham from the firing of torpedos, the construction of earthworks and pontoons and other great works, both on land and water, down to the antics and regimental monkey—the conclusion derived from all which, and from a thousand other considerations, is that the Engineers hitherto have not had justice done to them, and that the recognition of their claims is the only means of securing our national power. The author sees, especially in the use of the breech-loading rifle, new hopes for the development of his favourite department. He says that it can distinctly be perceived—"First, that in future warfare cover, natural or artificial must be more sought for even by the Americans than heretofore, and that this gain on the side of *defence* against *attack* must render the Engineer service of greater importance. And secondly, that the French system of independent loose skirmishing order and subsequent rapid concentration, as opposed to the solid steady movements of British troops must, generally speaking, prevent the latter from resorting to their favourite weapon, the bayonet; and lastly, that in fields of battle the influence of cavalry and artillery must be greatly reduced." The Austrian army we are told which previous to the battle of Königsgrätz had been taught that concealment was cowardice, and that to rush with the bayonet against the enemy was courage, at this moment is being instructed, under the guidance of military science to take advantage of every inequality of ground and by every other artifice to seek shelter from the fire of the enemy. The Prussians are perhaps doing more in this way; and the French, in practising field manœuvres in their instruction-camp at Chalons, are being taught the new art of war, and so alive are the troops to the necessity of sheltering themselves from the desolating fire of the new weapon that their infantry have already readily learnt how in a few hours, and almost in a few minutes, to obtain it, by throwing up a dwarf parapet just high enough to enable them when lying in its ditch on their stomachs to deliver fire without being exposed to it.

Sir Francis concludes with a scheme for the invasion of England and shows how easily the intruders may be engineered out of the country, adding these "remarks" to which no one can take exception:—"In future, wars must more or less be campaigns of defensive positions, and that point being assumed it is not difficult to jump to the conclusion that henceforward armies must be commanded by an Engineer general." The author explains, however, that his object is not to raise the Engineer above the officer of the line, but to induce the latter to rise, or rather the War Authorities who have depressed him, to raise him by education to his proper level which I readily admit is not merely to lead on his company or regiment but to command the army (including Engineers) of which they form the fighting majority. "All I submit," says the author, "and I believe I shall not submit it in vain, is that Engineer officers ought no longer, *on account of their education*, to be deemed incompetent to command an army in the field, or a garrison, or to undertake the whole duties of the Quarter-Master General's Department. That the nicknames by which they are at present publicly degraded in the Queen's Army List should be discontinued. And that the Engineers' Ordnance Survey should no longer be excluded from the Army List." And though these are exceedingly tame and even paltry conclusions, there is much in the sentiment and general position of the writer that we like. Those interested in the corps of which he assumes the championship will thank Sir Francis for his plucky appeal in its favour; and all concerned in the defensive strength of England will derive instruction, and we hope satisfaction, from the perusal of his volume.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE CHILTERN.

THE Great Eastern and the Chiltern, which so lately were a cause of excitement in easy-going Bombay, have departed from these shores, and must now have got nearly 200 miles on their way to Aden. Early on Monday morning, both vessels had steam up ready to move off at once, and after taking on board a few gentlemen who were anxious to see the splicing process practically carried out, left their moorings a little before nine o'clock, the departure being announced both to people on shore and to those on board (for it was impossible to *feel* that the Great Eastern was moving) by the firing of four guns from the leviathan. Both vessels steamed out slowly, and were accompanied by a tug from Her Majesty's Dockyard and the dubash's boat. We were also glad to see at least one yacht, Mr. Crawford's "Sylph," convoying the vessels out for a considerable distance. Mr. Jolley, who brought in the Great Eastern, was on board to see that she was safely taken out again; and Mr. Corke, under whose superintendence the s. s. Chiltern was taken out to Back Bay on Monday last week for the purpose of laying the shore end, was again in charge of the same ship: having mentioned this it is almost unnecessary to add that both vessels were piloted out to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the ships. Mr. D. Cruikshank, agent of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of course went out with the Great Eastern, and Brigadier General Stock, Captain Pryce, Master Attendant, Mrs. Pryce, and Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, were also on board, besides several other gentlemen. Mr. Stacey, agent in Bombay of the British Indian Telegraph Company, and another party of gentlemen were on board the Chiltern. And it was for the purpose of having the Dockyard officials and all these visitors to the ships conveyed safely back to Bombay that the tug went out. The vessels went some distance out beyond the end of the South-West Prongs before altering their course northwards to the spot where the end of the section of cable already submerged was buoyed. His Excellency the Governor was expected to visit the Great Eastern and the Chiltern to see the splicing of the cable, and on the Great Eastern and Chiltern directing their course northwards, the s.s. May Frere, which had been lying off Malabar Point for the accommodation of His Excellency, was seen steaming out to meet the big ship. The Great Eastern and Chiltern steamed straight for the spot where the end of the cable was to be found, and the visitors were all on the look-out with their glasses trying to catch the first glimpse of the buoy. The buoy was soon discovered floating in its place, and on the Chiltern, which here preceded the Great Eastern, getting close to the buoy, a boat was at once lowered, and it was found that not only was the buoy all right, but that so also was the cable.

The Great Eastern anchored at half-past eleven about 150 yards out from the Chiltern. Almost immediately after the anchor was let go, the May Frere approached, and two of her boats were lowered to convey His Excellency the Governor and his party of ladies and gentlemen to the Great Eastern, where they were received by Captain Halpin. His Excellency's arrival on board were honoured by a salute of seventeen guns. Every arrangement had of course been made for beginning the splice whenever the vessels anchored. While His Excellency was exchanging courtesies on board the Great Eastern, the men on board the Chiltern were busily engaged in picking up the end of the cable. A strong hawser from the Chiltern having been attached to the cable by the brawny arms of two boats' crews, the end was slowly pulled on board by the picking up apparatus. This end having been fixed, the next matter was the getting on board the end of the Great Eastern's cable. We had been under the impression that the end of the already-laid shore section would be spliced with the Great Eastern's deep sea section; but there was still another five miles of shore section cable to be laid from the Great Eastern, so that it was two pieces of shore end which were to be spliced. We may add, however, that after getting to the end of this other five miles of thick shore cable, the Great Eastern did not require to stop and splice it with the deep sea cable, the two having already been connected. The end of this strong cable was conveyed from the Great Eastern to the Chiltern in this way: a very strong hawser, having been attached to the cable, was conveyed on board the Chiltern and connected with the picking up apparatus, which slowly pulled it in, and with it the end of the cable. The two ends—that of the cable connected with the cable-house on shore, and that of the Great Eastern cable—were thus both on board the Chiltern, ready for splicing.

These two operations had taken up some time, and meanwhile His Excellency and party had been conversing with those on board the Great Eastern, and had been twice grouped and photographed by a photographer connected with the firm of Messrs. Lindley and Warren. Time was also found for tiffin in the Grand Saloon, at which between twenty and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down. Before proceeding on deck, His Excellency the Governor said that, though on such an occasion speech making would be inappropriate, he should not be doing what they all wished were he not to ask them to drink to the health of Captain Halpin, and success to the great enterprise which he commanded. (Applause.) In wishing success to the expedition he was sure that nobody present doubted the happy accomplishment of the laying of this cable, because with Captain Halpin at the head and with so many able and experienced gentlemen to assist him, they must regard its accomplishment as just as certain a fact as if they had witnessed the landing of the cable at Aden or Suez. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that every one present would desire to express their own wish, and the wish of everybody connected with Bombay, that prosperity would attend the laying of this cable, which would be of so great advantage to both India and England; and he would beg to propose the health of Captain Halpin, and of the officers and gentlemen connected with the enterprise, and success to the British India Telegraph Company. The toast was received with applause, and Captain Halpin, in responding, thanked His Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen at table for giving him their presence at the starting of the expedition. No one, he felt sure, appreciated more than His Excellency the importance of the expedition for laying this cable, an expedition which he had no doubt His Excellency would have wished to take place many years ago. He did not think he would be too sanguine in saying that in fifteen or twenty days they would hear from the expedition at Aden. (Applause.) But still in such an expedition they could not hope to get through without some difficulties. There never had been a cable laid yet without some great difficulties, and if some difficulty did not occur on this voyage it would be a wonder. Yet, he felt confident that nothing could arise in the seas they had to navigate that could not be overcome by the appliances on board and the experience they had gained in crossing the Atlantic, where they had to contend with every sort of difficulty, gales of wind, thick fogs, and ice, and with faults occurring every hour—malicious faults, which they had no reason to fear here. It was to no one's interest here that the cable should not be laid, and laid successfully, and therefore they had little cause to fear of anything being done maliciously. He would repeat that he did not think himself too sanguine in saying that in fifteen or twenty days they would hear from the expedition at Aden, and would again thank His Excellency for his presence on board the Great Eastern. (Applause.)

His Excellency and several gentlemen then proceeded on board the Chiltern to see the splice made, which operation had been commenced at about half-past one o'clock. All were astonished to see the readiness with which the men effected the splice. First the core of each end was laid bare and filed to a scarp so as to fit them closely together. The ends of the joint were then soldered together, and bound together by two layers of fine copper wire, one of the layers being soldered all over, and the other only at the ends of the joint, so that should the strain pull the core of the cable asunder at the juncture the copper wire might hold to each end, and, drawn out like a spiral spring, still act as a conductor and keep up the electric connection. Such a thing, however, has never been known to occur, it being generally found that a joint is the strongest part of the cable;—which it may well be, seeing all the precautions that are taken to bind the ends firmly together. After the core is firmly bound with copper wire as described, the joint is covered with layers of Chatterton's compound and gut a percha, which is again firmly bound round with hemp steeped in pitch. This is then finally and with great care covered up with the strong outside covering of thick wire, parts of which are joined at different places on each side of the juncture of the core, so as to give more strength to the splice. These operations were watched with great interest by His Excellency and the other gentlemen present, and were finished about twenty minutes past four o'clock, when the cable was put overboard, and the visitors bade Captain Edington and the officers of the Chiltern a hearty farewell, and made their way back to the big ship. After many hearty greetings with Captain Halpin and the other courteous gentlemen on board the Great Eastern, most of the visitors left the ship I shortly before 5 o'clock, the ladies of His Excellency's party going on board the May Frere, and most of the other visitors on board the Government tug, from which as it moved off to steam round the largest ship in the world for the last time, three ringing hearty cheers were given that defied even the strong wind that was blowing. The tug then directed its course back to Bombay, where it arrived about seven o'clock. Almost immediately after the tug left, the Great Eastern's anchor was raised, four guns again announcing the fact, and she then steamed slowly on her way. His Excellency the Governor remained on board for a little time to see the paying out machinery at work, and returned with his party to Malabar Point on board the May Frere.

Large numbers of people on shore watched the ship sail out, and across to the buoy, which was a fine sight. While lying at anchor the masts of the ship were visible over Government House at Malabar Point.

Mr. Cruikshank yesterday forwarded to us the fact that the position of the Great Eastern at noon yesterday was lat. 18° 35' N. long. 71° 11' E., giving a run of 96 miles. All were well on board. Mr. Cruikshank must feel glad that the coaling work is finished, and that the ship is now at sea all well; for only those who have had occasion to know how incessant and harassing that gentleman's work has been, for the last fortnight especially, can understand how much he will stand in need of rest.

THE SUPERSEDED ARTILLERY MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Delenda est Carthago* was Cato's constant cry—"Ruin to the Indian Artillery" seems to be that of both English and Indian authorities of the present day. An Artillery officer is just excluded from the benefits of free admission to the Staff Corps and colonel's allowance after a fixed period granted to his brethren in the cavalry and infantry. Next, the few appointments reserved for him (not from favour but on account of his alone possessing the necessary acquirements) are threatened with extinction to an extent far more than proportionate to the reductions contemplated in staff appointments allotted to the other branches of the service. And lastly, by the action of the local authorities he is debarred from the preferment due to his rank and position in the army.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was pleased to recommend that Indian Artillery officers and the officers of the new line regiments should be borne on the Indian list for divisional and brigade commands (vide G. G. O. No. 151, 15th March 1865) on the ground that "not being known to H. R. H. they would be less likely to be selected for such commands as British than as Indian officers." And how much do Indian Artillery officers in this presidency benefit by their being known to the local authorities? No less than three of them, all men of high standing and character, have been superseded by a N. I. officer, the best that can be said of whom is that he is quite unknown to fame. The brigades of Horse and Foot Artillery, commanded by the superseded officers, have invariably been most favourably reported on.

The only ground for this supersession which I hear urged, in addition to those referred to by a former correspondent of yours, (who must either be weak in his Horace or have been previously maltreated by your devils,) is that Colonel Fuller declined, while acting as Inspector of Artillery, *i. e.* as a 1st class brigadier, to be appointed an acting 2nd class brigadier. Colonel Fuller did not decline the appointment, he submitted his reasons for hesitating to accept it to Lord Napier, who at once admitted their validity.

The appointment of General Forster, a few years ago, as acting 2nd class brigadier, was cancelled at that officer's request after it had appeared in orders, and on General Forster expressing a hope that his having refused this acting command would not injure his future prospects, a resolution of the Bombay Government was passed, to the effect that "General Forster could not lay claim to a brigade in preference to the officer (Colonel Birdwood) appointed to the acting command in consequence of Colonel Forster's refusal to accept it, but could do so in preference to any other junior;" and that this ruling was approved by our present Governor is evident from the fact of General Forster having since been appointed to a divisional command. In like manner Colonel Fuller's claim might with some justice be considered to lie in abeyance until Colonel Lynch was provided for in a brigade command, but it then revived in full force. By the recent supersession of Colonel Fuller the opinion of Lord Napier as to his claims, as proved by the offer of the brigade command, has been treated with contempt, and the decision of Government passed on General Forster's case entirely disregarded. But even this pretext cannot be preferred against Colonels Woollcombe and Gaye, the former of whom has commanded a brigade in the field, has on more than one occasion commanded the Scinde Division, and wears the Star of the Bath, while the latter is known to be a most able officer.

As regards special qualifications for the command of the Nugger Brigade, which consists of Horse Artillery, Hussars and Native Infantry, the superseded Artillery officers have not only, one and all, long served with European troops and in the mounted branch of the service, but have also had considerable experience with native troops—while the distinguished officer preferred to them has passed his whole time with a native infantry regiment. Those who have so misled H. E. Sir A. Spencer in this matter may feel assured that it will not be allowed to rest here. The officers so seriously injured are not likely to submit in silence, but will not only in their own interest but in that of their brother blue jackets demand

FAIR PLAY.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.

IN the quarter ending 31st December 1869 the total number of deaths amounted to 3,766, against 4,888 in the 1st quarter, 4,871 in the 2nd, and 4,188 in the 3rd quarter. It is also less by 74 than the corresponding quarter of 1868, but more than the average deaths of the 4th quarter during the preceding 20 years by 189.

The deaths of 168 still-born children were also recorded, but are not included in the above. 2,152 deaths of males, and 1,613 of females, were registered; and in one instance the sex could not be ascertained.

Of the above 1,874 were born in Bombay, 2,016 elsewhere, and the birth-place of 44 was unknown.

2,852 bodies were buried.
897 „ „ burnt.
185 „ „ taken to the towers of silence.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 10 persons, or 13·1 less than the average of 20 years, and 44 less than the corresponding quarter 1868.

From measles there were 15 deaths, or 4·7 more than the average, and 33 less than in the last quarter of 1868.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 32, or 328·8 less than the average of 20 years, and 175 less than the corresponding quarter of 1868.

From these three zymotic diseases the total deaths were 57, or 337·2 less than the average of 20 years, and 252 less than the last quarter of 1868.

From diarrhœa there were 100 deaths, or 91 less than the average, and 11 less than in the 4th quarter of 1868.

Dysentery carried off 306 persons, or 177·9 deaths more than the average, and 110 more than were recorded in the last quarter of 1868.

Fever accounted for 1,362 deaths, or 455·4 less than the average, and 111 less than in the corresponding quarter 1868.

The annual rate of mortality during the quarter per 1,000 of population amounted to 18·448, so that the health of the city during the last quarter of the year was exceptionally good.

The per-centage of deaths to population is ·46, and is made up as follows:—

	Per cent per Population.	Per cent on deaths for Quarter
Small-pox	·00	·27
Measles	·00	·40
Cholera	·00	·85
Diarrhœa	·01	2·65
Dysentery	·03	8·12
Fever	·16	36·17
All other causes	·23	51·54
	·46	100·00

The mortality from fever and from all causes per 1,000 of population was in the following localities as under:—

Mortality from Fever.	
Parell	4·57
Kharatalow	3·83
Kamateepoora	3·08
Kombarwada	2·12
Tarwaree	2·11
Girgaum	2·04
From all Causes.	
Parell	9·86
Kharatalow	8·22
Chukla	6·78
Kombarwada	6·75
Girgaum	5·48
Omburkuree	5·33

The deaths from violence amounted to 53, or 3·8 less than the average, and 10 less than the last quarter of 1868.

21 persons were drowned.
5 were poisoned.
27 lost their lives from various accidents.

There were only registered during the quarter the births of 498 male and 413 female, or a total of 911 children.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the return furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 2,173, of these 1,374 were successful, 550 were doubtful, and 249 failed.

Details of the various work performed by the Health Department will be found in the returns.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE are sorry to hear that Major General MacMurdo has refused the offer of the Jhelum division with thanks, and that, as far as we know at present, his successor has not been yet appointed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE are sorry to learn from the Madras papers of the 10th inst. that Lady Napier is not advancing so rapidly towards complete convalescence as could be wished. Her ladyship's general health has been a good deal depressed by the shock she sustained. The Rev. Mr. Symonds, who was with Lady Napier when the accident to the carriage occurred, is getting on well.

WE regret to hear that His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, while riding near the Fort yesterday morning (10th) on a grey Arab, got a very severe fall. The horse tripped and came down, turning a complete somersault on the ground, and Sir William only just managed to get clear of the saddle as the horse came over. His Excellency got up, and, though considerably shaken, was not apparently otherwise injured. Mr. G. F. Nash, General Nash's son, came up, and presently another gentleman, on whose horse Sir William proceeded to the Fort.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

A PUBLIC dinner is to be given at the Town Hall to the crew of the Galatea, on Monday next (14th) after which there will be sports of all descriptions, including no less than sixteen different events, on the Calcutta Cricket Club ground. An efficient committee, with Sir R. Temple at its head, has been formed to carry out all the preliminary arrangements, and Captain Graham Birch will gladly receive subscriptions. Some of the residents in Calcutta may recollect how the crews of the Shannon and the Pearl enjoyed similar entertainments, and the ball given by Sir James Outram to the officers. On the present occasion, now that the first step of entertaining the crew of the Galatea has been taken, it is to be hoped that the second, that of entertaining the officers, will not be forgotten.—*Englishman*, Feb. 12.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Calcutta on Feb. 11, at 11-30 A. M.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ACTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the local extent of the general regulations and acts, and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the chief controlling revenue authorities. He said that the immediate cause of the present proposal to legislate upon the matter was the discovery that the district or tract of country called the Dehra Dhoon was not under the operations of the general Regulations and Acts. A case recently instituted under Act X of 1859, an Act to amend the laws relating to the recovery of rents, came before the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, in which it was contended that the general Regulations and Acts did not apply to the Dehra Dhoon district, and that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter before it. The High Court held that Act X. of 1859 as an amended Act, contained no special provision by which it could perceive that its provisions could be applied in that district in the manner in which they could be applied in the presidency towns. As it was certain that the application of the Act had not been extended by any special procedure, the question of the legality of its operation in the Dehra Dhoon turned upon what Mr. Cockerell called the Border question of the legal operation of the general Regulations and Acts, and upon this point the High Court found that the effect of the Regulations passed between the years 1817 and 1829 was that the administration of justice in these provinces had been carried on under the impression that the general Regulations and Acts were not legally in force; and it was now found necessary to give by legislative enactment legality to those proceedings which have taken place from time to time under that impression in those districts. The effect of legislation in the present Bill would be to consolidate the entire laws comprised in the general Regulations and Acts. About two years ago, an Act was passed in this Council, by which a large number of Regulations and Acts were removed from the Statute Books, which were deemed obsolete. It was the main and avowed object of that measure to pave the way for the work of consolidation of the general regulations, which it was thought might be attempted at no distant period of time. There was perhaps no single branch in this work of consolidation in relation to which more good could be done towards disencumbering the Statute Book, than the subject of the present Bill. The older Provinces of the Indian Empire were formed into Presidency Towns, and were subject to the operations of the general Regulations passed by the Governor-General of India, and the recently acquired territories were out of the operation of these regulations, and have been secured from time to time by special enactments. It follows, as the result of these measures, that there is now a large accumulation of Acts passed merely for the purpose of extending the operation of the general regulations. It is the aim therefore of the Bill which Mr. Cockerell now asked leave to introduce, to get rid of all these special enactments by declaring in one Act, as concisely as possible, what provinces are subject to the general Regulations and Acts, and to repeal all those special enactments in relation to this subject. The bill does not contemplate the extension of these laws to any of those places in which they are already in force. Further it would be necessary to such acts as may be found to be similar to the case of Dehra Doon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that he had a very few remarks to make in reference to the principles of the Bill, because it was one which had in it the power to apply very extensively to the Acts which it referred to. The Bill which was proposed by Mr. Cockerell, was a proposal to consolidate all the laws relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts. It would remove, he thought, about 100 of the Acts referred to. It would reproduce in one all the volumes of the statute books bearing upon the subject. He took the opportunity of observing that he could hardly imagine any question of more importance than that of consolidating the laws. He had arrived at the decision from observing that there were no less than twenty different classes of written law existing, enacted by nine different authorities in nine different provinces. He did not think it possible to express in fewer words how intricate the written laws have become. He thought, however, that if the matter was properly taken in hand it would be possible to regenerate the written laws of the country in such a manner as to show, that although it is in a sense extremely intricate and complicated, the subject was really susceptible of very systematical arrangement.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EMIGRATION OF NATIVE LABOURERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman introduced the Bill to enable the Governor-General in Council to increase the fees payable under section 31 of Act No. XIII. of 1864 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of Native Laborers.) The object of the Bill was simply to enable the Governor-General in Council to levy a fee not exceeding two rupees on the registration of a native emigrant, the fee leviable under the former act on the subject not sufficing to meet the expenses attendant on the measure.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey applied for leave to withdraw his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the weights and measures for British India. Leave was granted.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the regulation of native passenger ships, said that it had been brought to notice that a practice of overcrowding native passenger ships prevailed to a frightful extent. The way in which the existing laws are evaded was this. A ship takes in a certain number of passengers, and when she is out of a British port, she takes in any number of passengers the captain choses in excess of the number she is allowed to carry. The mortality in these overladen vessels was fearful, and two cases exemplifying this were recently reported to the Government of India. The first was the case of a ship called Daydreams rather fancifully, Nightmare being more appropriate. This vessel was licensed at Singapore to carry 216 passengers. She took 150 from the former port, 23 from Malacca, 50 from Penang, 154 from the Pedar Coast, 63 from Passangan, 91 from Jaikow, 35 from Pedar, 50 from Acheen, thus carrying upwards of 613 passengers, although she was licensed to carry only 216. The sufferings of these unfortunate people are thus decribed by the chief officer. He says, "With regard to the space allowed for the passengers, the hold was full, and the cabins were also full, and a small temporary house, a little better than a box, was put on board, wherein nearly 40 women were stowed. This box was about 10 feet in length, and 6 feet in breadth, and from 3 to 4 feet in length. In the round box there were about 24 women with their husbands. The spaces of all the hatches which ought to have been left free for ventilation, were all lumbered up with jars of oil, and the pilgrims could hardly creep out of the 'tween decks. The horrible state of the vessel was indescribable, and the stench arising from the hold was insufferable. There was no opportunity from the crowdedness of the vessel and the luggage being thrown over all the deck, to keep her clean, and she was consequently in the most filthy and dangerous condition." The other was the case of the Atiet Rohoman Seraskar, of 704 tons. The gross area allotted to the pilgrims, both in the poop and between decks, was 23,364 cubic feet, and after deducting for encumbrances, there remained a space of only 14,700 cubic feet, and allowing 54 feet for each person, there was barely accommodation for 272 people, and yet it appeared that there were 461 on board, inclusive of the crew. The Master Attendant at Cochin says:—"The men appear wretchedly weak and sickly and their emaciated and squalid condition seems to support the complaint made by them of want of room, food, and general comfort. The women were mostly of very advanced age, and in a state of decrepitude that renders it surprising how they could have ventured upon these tedious and harassing expeditions. These unfortunate beings were so deplorably helpless as to be scarcely able to go on deck for the purposes of nature. The children were poorly in the extreme, apparently from exposure and want of food. There were two infants in arms." In concluding these remarks, Mr. Chapman said that it was high time that Government should interfere in the matter, and spare no effort to remedy the existence of this deplorable evil. And he hoped that the present Bill would have this effect.

The Council then adjourned.

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BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN NEEDHAM, of the ship Romulus, reported to the police on Monday that on the voyage from Liverpool a second-class passenger named John Hill died on board, and was buried at sea.

SHRI MANKESHWAR FAIR.—The annual festival in connection with the above fair comes off this evening, when there will be the usual display of fire-works, &c., in the garden of Mr. Hunsraj Karrumsey, Byculla, next to the Railway Bridge.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, DhobeeTalao, concerning the death of Sonabaee, a Hindoo woman, who was drowned on Sunday in a well at Parell village. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Hurjee Jeevan was charged before Mr. Connon, at the instance of his wife Cumberbaee, with refusing to support her. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 30 as costs, and Rs. 15 per month for the maintenance of the prosecutrix.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, Peter Walsh, a seaman of the ship Greyhound, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty; and also with combining with others of the crew to disobey lawful commands and impede the navigation of the ship. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR SALAR JUNG, K.C.S.I., and the Resident at Hyderabad, are expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow. On their arrival salutes of seventeen guns for the Minister and of thirteen guns for the Resident will be fired from the saluting battery. Sir Salar Jung will, during his stay in Bombay, reside in Mr. Bomunjee Muncherjee Punthakie's bungalow at Girgaum, which has been tastefully decorated so as to render it a fit residence for the illustrious visitor.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Canoo Yessoo, a muccadum employed at a steam flour mill at Duncan Road. On Friday afternoon the muccadum was engaged in putting flour between the rollers for the purpose of being kneaded when all of a sudden he cried out, his left hand being jammed between the rollers. He was soon conveyed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MEETING OF SHIPMASTERS REGARDING RECEPTION OF THE DUKE.—A meeting of commanders of vessels in the harbour was to have been held yesterday at the Master Attendant's office to concert measures by which the mercantile shipping might best do honour to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his approaching visit to Bombay. It had not, however, been generally known amongst the shipmasters that the meeting was to be held, and there being a small attendance the meeting was adjourned till Thursday, when we hope there will be a good attendance.

A PEON IN TROUBLE.—Bhickoo Balajee, a peon employed in the Paper Currency Department, was yesterday placed before the Chief Magistrate, and charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 4 belonging to the Bombay Government. On the 7th inst. a Hindoo clerk in the establishment wrote a telegraphic message and told prisoner to get the money and pay for it and despatch it to the Assistant Commissioner Paper Currency Department, at Kurrachee. He received the money, but did not despatch the message as directed. The accused was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

MESSRS. ABECCO, HORDEN, AND GOULSTONE'S "STAR COMBINATION TROUPE" made their first appearance on Bombay boards in the new Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, on Monday night. Mr. Abecco sang "Happy be thy dreams," "Lays of many lands" (with a well executed accompaniment on the harp), "Our good ship sails to-night" (encored), and "Let us speak of a man as we find him." Other two songs were given by Professor Goulstone, who performed, also, what the programme called a "combination solo"—playing with his right hand the cornet, with his left the piano, and with his left foot a species of drum. The other parts of the programme were "comic songs" and dances by Miss Annie Hill.

WE are given to understand that Miss Carpenter begins her Model Girls' School on Monday next, the 21st instant, in Mr. Morarji Gokuldas' bungalow, Girgaum. We feel sure the school will be well attended, and expect to see papas bringing their little daughters on that Monday and assisting at the opening of the school.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE Government has, we gladly hear, decided upon establishing a jail in Broach which, since it has been made an independent district, will command every attention and sympathy on the part of Government. It was really a hardship and an expensive task to bring down Broach criminals to the Surat Jail, while the thinness of the police force rendered it a matter of some risk also. The stationing of a garrison will, of course be a concomitant of this institution and that will be an additional source of security and assistance in time of need.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE case of libel which was brought against the printer and publisher of the *Deccan Herald* by Captain Kerr, V. C., which we stated in our issue of Saturday last, did not come off for hearing before Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate, in consequence of the proprietor and printer of the *Deccan Herald* promising to tender an ample apology to Captain Kerr, for causing him annoyance, and accordingly the *Deccan Herald* of yesterday published the apology.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. INDIAN troop transport Euphrates arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, bringing the officers and troops, the details of which we have already published.

THE BATTLE OF THE BANKS.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Green moved that the case of the Bank of Bombay *vs.* the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, which had been fixed for Thursday, be postponed until Friday next, as his learned friend the Advocate General would probably be engaged at the Criminal Sessions until that day. The application was not opposed, and was granted accordingly. Mr. Green mentioned that in the suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against the Asiatic Banking Corporation, the parties had come to an arrangement, under which the latter consented to the amount of the decree against it namely, Rs. 1,81,911, other points being open to appeal.

A SAILOR STABBED.

LAST week Mr. Nana Morojee, third Magistrate of Police, attended the European General Hospital, and took the following deposition of George Yenocopulus, a Greek seaman, who was stabbed with a knife by a shipmate named Julican:—I am a seaman, a Greek, and have been in Bombay since the Abyssinian Expedition. I know Julican, who is now standing before me. I have known him for the last seven or eight months. He has been my shipmate. I was last employed as an able seaman on board the Golconda. Lately I came from board that ship on shore, and I have had my lodging in a room in Hunuman galley where other Europeans also lived in my immediate neighbourhood and under the same roof. Seven days after I had come on shore, one night I had a talk with certain persons, Italians and others, in my room. We had a bottle of brandy, and after we had taken some of it, a certain Austrian, who was in the company, proposed to have a fight with me. Prisoner wanted to take a part in the fight. I told him that as he was sick, he should sit down on one side. Afterwards, that is, after I had a fair fight with the aforesaid Austrian, prisoner came from behind me, and with a knife stabbed me in my back. I bled profusely, and prisoner ran away. A countryman of mine took me to the police station at Dhobie Talao, where I gave information of what had occurred. When prisoner stabbed me, there was no one present except he and I; all other persons being inside. I have never been on bad terms with prisoner.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

IN the High Court yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, Treecumdas Purshotumdass sued Dewjee Velljee and two others to recover Rs. 2,500 on a running account between the parties. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Rimington, appeared for the plaintiff, and applied for a decree against one defendant only, the other two having filed their petitions for the Insolvent Act. Decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest and costs, with an order for a speedy execution.

THE Commercial Bank Corporation (in liquidation) brought a suit against Devee Withul Ookas to recover Rs. 24,000 due for a call on 240 shares in the plaintiffs' company. Mr. Alfred Swift, manager to the attorney for the official liquidator, proved the claim; and the Court entered judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 24,000 and costs. Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiffs.

MESSRS LAWRENCE & Co. sued Dhunroop Sewnath to recover Rs. 2,865 due by defendant on cotton transactions. The Court entered judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed and costs, with an order for a speedy execution. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th, 11-4 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 12th February, 10 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 11-45 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th February to 8 P.M. of the 15th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 54	0 7
,, Calcutta	6 13	0 23
,, Madras	8 31	1 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Col. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.
Lord Marcus Beresford, 7th Hussars, from Delhi.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorarsett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goachee Challee, from Deesa.
Church Missionary Secretary, from Teheran.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE meeting commenced last Saturday afternoon with unfavourable weather for shooting. A strong but unsteady wind blew obliquely all the afternoon, which doubtless accounted for the generally wretched practice made. The attendance of members was even smaller than heretofore.

The first prize on the list was the gold medal of the Association, and was won without trouble by Mr. Henry Dods, who fired remarkably well. The scores were—

	800 yards	Total	600 yards	Grand Total
Mr Gahagan	3 3 2 0 3 3 0	14	2 Retired	16
Mr Dods	4 3 3 3 4 4 3	24	4 4 3 4 4 4 4	51
Mr Ashley	0 2 4 3 3 3 3	17	2 0 2 2 4 3 2	32
Mr Beynon	3 3 3 0 3 0 3	15	2 2 4 4 4 3 3	37
Mr Brown	R 2 0 0 Retired			2

Darkness then coming on, the second match, a sweepstakes with Rs. 25 from the fund, was postponed till Monday morning, when the prize was won by Mr. Ashley.

The scores were—

	200 yards	Total	500 yards	Grand Total
Mr Dods	3 3 3 3 4	16	3 3 3 3 3	31
Mr Gahagan	3 3 4 4 3	7	2 2 3 3 3	20
Mr Beynon	3 4 3 3 4	17	3 3 4 4 3	34
Mr Ashley	3 3 4 4 4	18	4 4 4 3 4	37
Mr Wilkinson	4 0 0 3 2	9	0 4 0 3 2	18

The next matches will come off this (Wednesday) afternoon, and, as will be seen from the programme already published in this paper, are for regulation rifles only.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, John B. Adams was charged at the instance of Mr. Albert Shaw, foreman of the Government Patent Stone Works at Moody Bay, with rape and assault, or using criminal force to a woman, with intent to outrage her modesty. Mr. Shaw, in his information laid on the 9th inst., stated that he lived in a tent on the new ground at Moody Bay, with two children of his, the eldest being twelve and a half years of age and the other a baby of one year and ten months. The mother of the children had been in the Lunatic Asylum since November last. On or about the 24th of last month Mr. Shaw had occasion to go into the Fort, leaving his children in their usual sleeping place, and Adams in his. On Tuesday the 8th inst. his daughter informed him that Adams had seduced her. He called Adams and asked him what it meant. He replied laughingly "Nothing, you must get used to that." He thereupon struck him and ordered him off, warning him not to return.

Mr. Cleary appeared on behalf of the prosecution; the defendant, who appeared in person, requested the Magistrate to postpone the case to some other day to allow the appearance of his counsel, Dr. Barton, who was engaged in the Criminal Sessions. On Mr. Cleary consenting, the case was postponed till Saturday first.

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

WE observe that the work of beautifying the Elphinstone Circle is progressing very favourably. The large circle is now entirely enclosed by iron railings, with four entrance gates on the east, west, north and south sides; and the ground round the proposed fountain is being covered with green grass. Nearly a hundred men are daily at work on different parts of the Circle, and it is believed the painting and other minor decorations will be finished before the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

A sum amounting with interest to about twenty-thousand rupees was raised ten years ago by the friends and relations of the late Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia to commemorate his name. Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett acted as honorary secretary to the fund. It has been suggested to us that if the money is not disposed of—and we are informed that it is not—a better use could not be made of it than in placing the same at the disposal of Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, who has been very properly selected to carry out to do what may be possible to improve the appearance of Bombay before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh. With this sum in Mr. Crawford's hands, the proposed fountain in the centre of the circle could be made as elegant as could be wished; and the name of Mr. Bomanjee Wadia, who originally did so much in planning the formation of the Elphinstone Circle, could not be better sent down to posterity than by associating it with the Circle.

While we are on this subject, we may as well direct the attention of the "authorities" to an eye-sore and, what is more, a real nuisance, in the Elphinstone Circle at the north end of the passage between the Chartered Bank building and that of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, where there is a Government stable, which forms a barrier to a public thoroughfare leading to Military Stores Lane. If this stable were removed, and we are surprised that it has not been done long since, it would open up a useful thoroughfare. If we are not mistaken, it was originally intended that it should be so.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

PRIZE MEAT AND POULTRY SHOWS.

IN order to induce the dealers to fatten and feed cattles, &c., for the market, the Municipal Commissioner has instituted monthly meat and poultry shows, at which he awards prizes to those dealers who on the day appointed exhibit the best show of meat or poultry fattened and prepared for the market. The first show took place yesterday morning, and there will be one in future on the 15th of every month. The committee were President, Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, and Mr. Hammond, of the Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The time has been too short to enable the dealers to do much as yet, but yesterday was a fair beginning, though the mutton was not sufficiently up to the mark, and no prize was awarded for that article. Three beef butchers, however, received Rs. 20 each for really prime and well fed carcases prepared for the market. The names of the butchers deserve to be given: they are Shamood Sheeroo, Curreem Mahomed Tajoo, and Curreem Mahomed Bhickkoo. Some really fine poultry was shown, and the following men received Rs. 10 each:—Shaik Adum, for 2 pairs; Sallee Mahomed, for 1 pair; Mahomedjee Ally Mahomed, for 1 pair. Mr. Hammond explained to the butchers how they both injured their meat in quality and destroyed its appearance by bad butchering or unskilful cutting up. The three prizemen are to be supplied with proper sets of English butchers' tools, and Mr. Hammond has kindly consented to show them how to use these tools and how to cut up carcases to advantage. A system of marks for the best daily show of meat by any dealer is to be commenced, and the drovers are also to be encouraged to bring in good beasts by premia given for prime beasts brought for sale to the Municipal Cattle Market at Bandora. It is hoped that by these means the class of meat may be greatly improved; and to check the rogueries of the "Bootler lok," who commonly charge their masters 1st class price for 2nd class meat, an arrangement is to be made similar to that made use of in Paris, viz., the best meat will be sealed in carcase at Bandora, and on arrival at the markets each joint as sold will be similarly sealed, the seal being one that cannot be forged in the bazaar.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH FEBRUARY.

(*Before* JOHN CONNON, *Esq.*)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Eleven seamen of the ship Canute were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands and refusal of duty. Six of them were sent to the County Jail and the rest to the House of Correction for a week.—John Wellborne, a seaman of the Gavanta, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

VERY PROPER.—To all deeds signed by the authorities at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, is affixed the "common seal" of the Society!—*Punch and Judy.*

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—An unusual event has just occurred at the Charterhouse, viz., the expulsion of a brother of the foundation for contracting marriage in defiance of the rule made by the founder prohibiting the officials and brotherhood from entering into the state of matrimony. It is presumed the governing authorities of the hospital have repudiated this regulation in the case of the former recipients of the charity, as they are, without exception, married men.—*The City Press*, Jan. 21.

A SEDUCER SHOT BY HIS VICTIM.—WHEELING, WEST VA., DEC. 31.—Yesterday afternoon a young woman, named Batham, who had been seduced by a man named M Nash, visited his boarding-house, and calling him out demanded the fulfilment of his marriage promise. Upon his refusing, she drew a revolver and shot him through the bowels. She then surrendered herself to the authorities. M'Nash is mortally wounded. He was pledged to be married to another young woman in a few days.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 1.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15TH, 6-32 A.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 16TH, 9 A.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP FUTTAH LILLA, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CARL, Captain S. F. Engstrom, arrived on the 14th instant from Stockholm with a cargo of coal.

THE S. S. EMEU, Captain Babot, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bristow, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. H. A. Esmail, Mr. Schmedeer, and Mr. Patell.

THE SHIP JORAWAR, Captain Wingate, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. Peter Jacobson as a passenger. On the 4th January she spoke the ship Braunston, from Liverpool to Bombay, 118 days out, in lat. 12-7 N., long. off Donut Dilly.

THE S. S. ARABIA, Captain Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. W. Maidment, Mr. Tapp, Colonel and Mrs. Nicols and two children. For Calicut—Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Shaw. For Cannanore—Mr. Vix. And ten deck passengers.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.

BARRON SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

THE trial of the prisoners in connection with the frauds in the Sind Frontier Force, commenced in the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Monday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury.

The Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Dr. R. B. Barton and Mr. McCulloch on behalf of the prisoner John Barron.

Before the jury was called,

Dr. Barton said he would object to any Government servants on the jury.

The Judge—You have a right to challenge ten Dr. Barton. I don't know that I shall make any exception to the rule. But I am told there are no Government servants on the jury.

MR. MARESCAUX'S "CONTEMPT."

Mr. Green appeared on behalf of Mr. Marescaux and said—Will your Lordship allow me to mention the case of Mr. Marescaux, of whom some observations were made by the Court with regard to his non-appearance? He felt these remarks and desires to apologise to the Court for any want of judgment if he has not done what the Court considers he ought to have done; at same time he disclaims in the strongest manner the slightest intention of discourtesy or want of respect to the subpœna of the Court.

The Judge—With regard to that, Mr. Green, it is a little branch of the case and I will deal with him when his case comes on—when he is examined.

Mr. Green—If your Lordship think so, but I thought it would be a good opportunity to mention this at the opening of the case. Mr. Marescaux received only on the 29th of last month the subpœna requiring him to appear here on the 2nd. The first steamer left only on the 2nd and he thought it would be almost useless coming down. He did send down his book-keeper, who was the man that knew all about Barron's account. Mr. Marescaux personally knew nothing about the account and could speak only from the books, and he did what he could—he sent his book-keeper by the steamer on the 2nd, and he left yesterday week. Mr. Marescaux, too, is down here now, and if he has been guilty of an error of judgment he desires to apologise to the Court and intimate that he had not the slightest intention of being guilty of the slightest disrespect.

THE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Dr. Barton—Whilst these little "asides" are going on, I will mention another fact. Without making any motion I think it my duty as counsel for the prisoner to bring to your notice that two important witnesses who are in this case have not yet appeared. They were ordered to come down from Kurrachee but have not yet arrived.

The Judge—Do you refer to Pinto and D'Souza?

Dr. Barton—Yes, my Lord; and as the case has been pending for seven months I call that to the attention of the Court.

The Judge—I am quite aware of the delay and the reason of it, for the Commissioner of Sind, who is the chief authority there, has written to me on the subject. They would have been here before this time but for the difficulty of communication. They had to be sent from Shikarpore to Sukkur and had then to wait till a steamer came down.

Dr. Barton—I merely made the remark that they are not come.

The Judge—Well, that is not the fault of Government or any body else—I can hardly call it a fault, but an inability to get down at beyond a certain pace in that country.

Dr. Barton—They could have come down by the same steamer as Barron.

The Judge—I communicated with the Commissioner in Sind a considerable time ago and ascertained his reason why they had not arrived. I sent a letter to the Commissioner in Sind under an Act passed last year by the Government of India enabling prisoners to be removed at the request of a judge of this court, and they would have been here but for the slowness of communication in that part of the world. I shall read for your satisfaction, Dr. Barton, the original letter addressed to me by Colonel Merewether, Commissioner in Sind. It is dated Camp Culoee, 4th February, and he says,—"With reference to my letter dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that, after adopting the most expeditious arrangement, the two prisoners Pinto and D'Souza could only leave Shikarpore for Sukkur on the 1st or 2nd instant, where they must be detained until the departure of the next steamer for Kotree. This will account for the delay that must necessarily take place." It is a month ago since I wrote and requested them to be sent here.

THE TRIAL OF BARRON.

John Barron was then called and the Clerk of the Crown was about to read the charges against that prisoner, when

His Lordship asked whether the Advocate General was to go on with all the five charges.

The Advocate General replied that he purposed to put the prisoner in charge of the jury on three charges only—those with reference to Colonel Phayre's term of office.

John Barron, formerly head clerk to the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, was then placed at the bar charged with forgery by having on several dates without lawful authority fraudulently altered abstracts signed by Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, in his official capacity as a public servant, and having by means of these forgeries induced the Deputy Collector of the Shikarpore Treasury to deliver sums of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 3,600, Rs. 3,700, and Rs. 2,000. The charges referred to alterations on three abstracts and were varied in the usual manner under the Penal Code.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. A special jury of Europeans was sworn, and the other jurymen were discharged for the day.

The Advocate General then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution, and in doing said—May it please your Lordship—Gentlemen of the Jury,—The charges which have been read to you by the Clerk to the Crown no doubt may appear somewhat difficult for you to follow on account of its being necessary to vary the statement of these charges with regard to the offences that the prisoner is alleged to have committed. But I think you will find as the evidence is laid before you that the case is a very simple one, and that any importance which may be supposed to attach to it arises rather from the circumstance of the prisoner having by reason of his position been able for a long while to carry on a series of successful frauds, though there has been no particular ingenuity or cleverness displayed by him in carrying it on. I think you will see that the case which will be laid before you to-day and supported by evidence will turn out to be a common case of embezzlement carried out by a person in his treatment of the documents over which he had control in his capacity of a public servant. The charges are three in number, and I think I will be so able to distinguish the one from the other that though the evidence may be long you will have no difficulty in connecting it as it bears on one or other of the three charges. But it is necessary that I should first state the circumstances under which the case is brought before you. The prisoner John Barron is a man who for many years was head clerk to the Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Frontier in Upper Sind. He filled that office under various Political Superintendents, and I think it only right to tell you that to all the officers under whom he served, till the discovery of the frauds which it will be their duty to investigate to-day, he gave the greatest satisfaction, and when Colonel Phayre returned from Abyssinia in 1868 and was appointed to the post of Political Superintendent of Upper Sind the prisoner was highly recommended to him by his predecessor in office as being a most valuable man, well acquainted with all the duties of the office, and for the special purpose of initiating Colonel Phayre into the routine of that office he was allowed to remain there for a period of about six months—a special favour conferred on Colonel Phayre, instead of Barron being at once promoted to a position of trust elsewhere as deputy collector. It was in the month of August 1868 that Colonel Phayre took charge of his appointment, and from the recommendations that he had received, as well as from the manner in which the business of the office was transacted in the first instance by the prisoner, he had no reason to suspect but that everything was being done in the most strict and accurate manner and that Barron was a straightforward honest man. Colonel Phayre accordingly treated him as such. The only circumstance that appeared to cast any doubt on Barron's conduct was that though he had a salary of only Rs. 230 a month he lived in a style which showed that he must expend considerably more than that sum monthly; but the explanation that was given of that apparent extravagance was that Barron had an interest in a shop——

Dr. Barton—Does your Lordship think that this is a fair matter for the Advocate General to bring to the notice of the jury?

The Judge—I think it is quite proper.

Dr. Barton—Then will your Lordship take a note of my objection?

The Judge—On what ground?

Dr. Barton—Because it does not matter in regard to this case in what style Barron lived. We all know that men in all positions live beyond their means, and if we were to charge all men with fraud——

The Judge—We will not have a speech just now, Dr. Barton. I do not think the objection can be sustained.

The Advocate General—With his Lordship's permission I will proceed with what I was saying—that the explanation for the apparent extravagance of the prisoner was that he was connected with a shop which was carrying on a good business in Kurrachee under the name of Collins & Co., a sort of local Treacher & Co., and that his extravagance was to be accounted for by the profits from that concern. I mention this not with any desire to prejudice the prisoner but to explain the reason why the suspicions of Colonel Phayre were not immediately roused on taking charge of his appointment. Colonel Phayre on entering upon his appointment did not at first live at Jacobabad. His head quarters were there, but he proceeded on a tour through the districts, and did not return to Jacobabad permanently till the end of April, and in that month he received a communication, an anonymous letter, which I will not read to you at present, in which his attention was called to certain irregularities which were alleged to be proceeding in his office, and Colonel Phayre having at that time the utmost confidence in the prisoner Barron, whose conduct was reflected on by this anonymous letter, did what a gentleman in his position might be expected to do under the circumstances—he at once sent the letter to Barron that he might know what the charges made against him were and give any explanation on the subject he might think necessary. But, gentlemen, in the course of June a circumstance occurred which had a much greater effect upon Colonel Phayre's mind. In the abstract which was sent in for the month of May, during which time Colonel Phayre had been resident at Jacobabad, batta was charged as if Colonel Phayre had been on a tour. Colonel Phayre has an allowance for travelling both for himself personally and for his establishment, and in the month of May this batta was charged for, or travelling allowances were entered in the abstract. On this abstract finding its way to the office of the Commissioner of Sind, it was returned for explanation as to why the batta had been charged, and Colonel Phayre's attention was in that manner directed to the circumstance that the abstract which had gone forward under his signature was an incorrect one. On this he called up Barron for an explanation. His statement was unsatisfactory and Colonel Phayre suspended him. That, gentlemen, was on 28th June 1869. Colonel Phayre's attention being thus aroused to the circumstance that irregularities had been going on in his office at once set to work to examine the accounts, and the result of his enquiries was that the prisoner is here to-day arraigned before you. There are three charges against him, the first of which relates to the falsification of the abstract on 1st September 1868, the very first abstract which Colonel Phayre signed in his official capacity. You will remember that he took charge of his appointment in August 1868, and therefore the first abstract he had to sign was on the 1st September. These abstracts, as you are aware, are summaries of payments in public offices for pay and allowances during the current month. The form in which these were prepared was this—in the first place a rough draft was prepared in the office by the clerks of whom Barron was the head; in most cases it was prepared by Barron himself; the rough abstract was submitted to Colonel Phayre, who initialed it, and from that a fair one was drawn out and sent to the treasury officer who from that supplied the amount mentioned therein. Now, that was the course of business, but with regard to this particular abstract now before you it was not adhered to. You will bear in mind that Colonel Phayre had just joined the appointment and Barron therefore seems to have taken advantage of that gentleman's inexperience of the office not to submit the rough abstract, as he ought to have done, but instead to bring the fair copy for signature in the first instance, and that was signed by Colonel Phayre. It is somewhat difficult without having the document before you to convey clearly to your minds the method in which the fraud was perpetrated, but you will see when the abstract is put before you that it is on a form partly lithographed, and shows under various items what is required by the Political Superintendent for his office and other charges. There are a number of items some of which I will read, in order that you may see how the abstract is made out. First of all, there is the pay of the Political Superintendent himself, then the pay of the establishment of the Political Superintendent, then the pay of the Assistant Political Superintendent, next his establishment, and so forth for the various offices which appertain to the government of that district. Then there are a series of charges for contingencies which are arranged under five heads, political contingencies, judicial, revenue, police, and medical contingencies. Then there are other miscellaneous items, such as office rent, interring of paupers, batta of public servants, law and justice, printing; and after these there comes an item with regard to which the principal fraud was perpetrated, and that item refers to public works charges. The establishment of the Public Works Department at Jacobabad receives a certain fixed sum for its pay; that sum is Rs. 272 a month, and that sum correctly appeared in the monthly abstract. That, as Colonel Phayre will tell you, was the entry in this abstract on 1st September when it was submitted to him for signature. Now, in order to obtain Colonel's Phayre's signature to this abstract it was necessary that its correctness should be vouched for by the prisoner Barron, and accordingly he put his initials at the foot of the document, and Colonel Phayre will tell you that when the document initialed by Barron came before him it contained a credit order of the Superintending Engineer for the pay of the Public Works Department, namely, Rs. 272—and it will be for you to say whether upon the evidence you believe that after this abstract had been signed by Colonel Phayre with the item of Rs. 272 for the establishment, the prisoner altered that item by putting the figure "6" in front of the Rs. 272—thereby making the credit order for the Public Works Department Rs. 6,272 instead of Rs. 272. In order to carry out that alteration Barron was obliged to alter all the subsequent details of the abstract, and this abstract will be put before you, and you will see clearly that all the subsequent items have been altered to correspond with the alterations, and that this was a matter which was very easily done. The abstract, being altered in this way, shows a claim of Rs. 6,000 payable beyond that which Colonel Phayre had given authority to be claimable. I must now call attention to the other side of the abstract to show how the same was to be paid by the disbursing officer at Shikarpore. You are aware probably that there is a system carried on for the convenience of public officers, whereby officers are guaranteed payment of their calls against Government, and on the back of this abstract, and on that of every abstract is shown a list of drafts required from the disbursing officer for the month for which the abstract runs. For instance, supposing any officer or private employé in the office of the Political Superintendent of Sind wished to make a remittance to Bombay he would be entitled, instead of sending a cheque, to apply for a treasury draft on Bombay which would be of the same effect as a cheque and could be sent by post, and accordingly we find that on the back of the abstract is shown a list of the treasury orders required. Now when this abstract was presented to Colonel Phayre he signed the order on the back for the treasury orders required for that month, and he will tell you that at the time this was submitted to him there were eight treasury orders only required, and he will tell you also that on the abstract as it now appears—and you will see that yourselves—there are ten treasury orders shown to be required and that the amount of one of the eight which were shown on the paper when it was first shown to Colonel Phayre has been most materially altered; and you will find, moreover, that the two entries for additional orders for that month are in the handwriting of the prisoner. Now it is material I should call attention to two of these items—the first is one that was altered after Colonel Phayre had signed the abstract, the other was inserted. The one which was altered was a draft on account of the Political Superintendent in favour of the Manager of the Agra Bank at Kurrachee for Rs. 2,500. There had been in the abstract as it at first appeared a draft in favour of the Agra Bank for a small amount, and I will show that whatever the original item may have been, the Rs. 2,500 is manifestly an alteration—there has been an erasure and substitution of figures. The other item is for Rs. 3,600 payable to the Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay and that appears wholly in the handwriting of the prisoner, and was inserted, as I have already stated, after Colonel Phayre had signed the abstract. Thus, gentlemen, you see there are two items—I do not trouble you with the third as it is of small amount and I wish to divest the case as much as possible of unnecessary particulars—and these two items of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,600 which were fraudulently inserted on the back of the abstract after it had been signed by Colonel Phayre amount together to Rs. 6,100,—just Rs. 100 beyond the item of Rs. 6,000 which I have already stated to you was fraudulently entered on the other side of the abstract as showing the credit order from the Public Works Department,—and so you will see that in both cases the abstract was so altered as to make the items correspond and so get from the Treasury at Shikarpore, not merely the Rs. 5,000 justly payable by the abstract but Rs. 11,000 as fraudulently shown by the insertion of this credit order on the Public Works Department. Now, gentlemen, it becomes necessary for me to show you what became of these two treasury drafts, for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,600 respectively. The total amount of drafts asked for was Rs. 6,907; the balance from the treasury was sent in cash. The practice was to send these drafts sometimes by escort, sometimes by post, and in whatever way they reached Jacobabad where Colonel Phayre was stationed, by escort or post, they were intercepted before the packet reached Colonel Phayre's hands, and it will be for you to say under the circumstances by whom you consider these drafts were intercepted. But what ultimately came of them is clear.

The Judge—They were intercepted and never reached Colonel Phayre.

The Advocate General—They never reached Colonel Phayre. Whether they were escorted or sent by post it is impossible to say, but it is certain they never reached Colonel Phayre: and you will observe the ingenuity with which this was executed so far as the original abstract did not return to Colonel Phayre's office. Of course it was filed with the Collector at Shikarpore and was his voucher for the payment and would be retained in the course of business in his office as such. All that Colonel Phayre had to go by if he wished to ascertain whether the amount remitted corresponded with the abstract would be the rough draft of the abstract prepared in his office and which ought to have been submitted to him before the fair copy was signed, and you will find that in the rough draft so submitted and which ought to correspond in every particular with the fair abstract sent to the Collector in Shikarpore there is no mention of this large remittance of Rs. 2,500 or of the Rs. 3,600; and, gentlemen, it is material for you to remember that the whole of this rough abstract and the two additional items in the copy sent to the Collector at Shikarpore are also in his handwriting. Now, gentlemen, the next stage of the enquiry will be to show you what was done with these two particular remittances, and I must tell you that the custom with regard to these remittances was this—that any one employed in the department had the right on lodging money with the cashier of the Political Superintendent's office to apply for a remittance order for the amount of his deposit. Of course no one would be allowed to get anything beyond what he had previously deposited, and you will see the prisoner's account in that respect by which it will be shown that neither in August nor September had he deposited more than a trifling amount. But, gentlemen, whoever it was that intercepted the packet in which this abstract was sent from Shikarpore to Jacobabad,—whether the prisoner or somebody else,—we find immediately on the arrival of these orders at Jacobabad the prisoner has them in his possession and is dealing with them. On the 3rd September 1868 he wrote this letter to Mr. Marescaux, the manager of the Agra Bank at Kurrachee:—

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed I have the pleasure to hand you a treasury order for Rs. 2,500 which please place to floating account. Yours faithfully, J. BARRON."

That, gentlemen, accounts for one of the remittances or treasury orders, and we shall show that the particular remittance or order which is described upon the face of this abstract as being on account of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind for Rs. 2,500 in favour of the Manager of the Agra Bank at Kurrachee was the identical order which prisoner forwards to Mr. Marescaux in the letter I have now read. That treasury order bears its consecutive number and will be recognized by the officers of the Collector of Shikarpore by whom it was granted and the signature of Mr. Marescaux shows he received it and the books of the Agra Bank will be produced and it will be shown on perfectly incontestible evidence that this Rs. 2,500, fraudulently obtained by these falsified entries, was on 3rd September 1868 sent by the prisoner to Kurrachee and placed to his credit in the Agra Bank at that place. Now, gentlemen, the fate of the order for Rs. 3,600 was similar. It appears that at that time, as some of you may remember, the Municipality of Bombay was contracting a loan for some public purpose or another and the prisoner was desirous of having a share in that loan and he sent down through the Bank of Bombay, with which he had an account, an application for Rs. 4,000 worth of that loan and at the same time he sent a remittance for Rs. 500. The sum that he would require to get Rs. 4,000 of an allotment was Rs. 3,600, the exact amount of this second treasury order, and accordingly we find him on 4th September 1868 writing to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay:—

Dear Sir,—On receipt of your favour of the 26th ultimo premising from the retention of my deposit by the Municipal Commissioner that my tender has been accepted, I sent to Shikarpore for an order for the balance due on the same. I have now the pleasure to hand you a treasury order for Rs. 3,000 and would be obliged by your placing this sum at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner on your receiving an intimation of the acceptance of my tender from that officer. But on the non-acceptance thereof, and on the refund to you of my deposit of Rs. 500, I would be obliged by your investing the whole sum of Rs. 4,100 in Government paper of 5 or 6 per cent. Please forward the enclosed letter after perusal to the Municipal Commissioner.—Yours faithfully, J. W. BARRON.

Now, gentlemen, you will see he admits in this letter that he has sent to Shikarpore for the balance of the sum the Rs. 3,600 payable on the face of this treasury order; that was received from Shikarpore and the sum of Rs. 3,600 was carried to his credit in the Bank of Bombay, and by the help of that and the Rs. 500 previously received, Barron found himself the holder of Rs. 4,000 worth of Municipal debentures. Now this transfer will be identified in like manner by the officer at Shikarpore with the number and endorsements on it and will be recognized by the officers of the Bank of Bombay as having been received and dealt with in the manner I have described; and you will bear in mind that the entry in the abstract by which the treasury order for this amount was obtained is entirely in prisoner's handwriting and must have been inserted into it after the signature by Colonel Phayre. I think then that you will have little doubt but that the prisoner has committed forgery with reference to this abstract and also forgery for the purpose of cheating, and is guilty also of cheating H. M.'s Government by dishonestly misappropriating to his own use the amounts of these two orders. That, gentlemen, is the first case which we propose to bring home to the prisoner on his trial; the second fraud was practised by means of the abstract of 1st March 1869. Unfortunately the items under this head of charge are more numerous than under the first head which I have just explained, but I think when the abstract is put before you, you will have almost as little difficulty in following out this particular charge. The fraud in this second abstract was committed in this way. A rough abstract was prepared in the first instance and submitted to Colonel Phayre and initialed by him. When that was so submitted there was on the face of it a total of Rs. 15,516-5-9 made up of a series of items. Now this rough abstract was initialed by Colonel Phayre and the fair copy which was sent on to Shikarpore ought in the course of business to have been an exact copy of it. But it was nothing of the kind; no fewer than ten items in this fair abstract differ from the rough copy and these show an addition of Rs. 3,736,—for instance three items are altered, those for political contingencies, judicial contingencies, and revenue contingencies are altered,—and seven other items appear on the fair abstract which do not appear on the rough abstract at all, and by means of these variations between the two abstracts the prisoner was unable to get control of Rs. 3,736-13-6. Now, gentlemen, he appears at this time to have come to the conclusion that treasury orders were perhaps dangerous documents to deal with and on this occasion he took care to get Rs. 3,700 of this Rs. 3,736 which we say was fraudulently altered from one abstract into the other in Government currency notes. A list of the numbers of these notes was kept in the office of the Collector of Shikarpore, three of the notes were for Rs. 1,000, one I think for Rs. 500, two for Rs. 100 and one for Rs. 50, and the way in which he got possession of these was this.—Upon the back of the abstract as it was originally submitted to Colonel Phayre, only two remittances were shown for Rs. 154-2, but on the back of the fair abstract the prisoner shows a total of Rs. 3,890-15-6, to be required in the form of remittances. He asks for Rs. 25 which were stated on the back to be for the Assistant Political Superintendent, for Rs. 20-4 of a money order, Rs. 145 for postage stamps, and then there are entries for currency notes, three for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 500, and two for Rs. 100 each and he adds an item of 4 annas for a registry fee for currency notes. Now, if that had been a *bona fide* abstract it would have been signed by Colonel Phayre: but it is not so at all—the form of the abstract is now altered. And at this time you will bear in mind he had now some months' experience of Colonel Phayre and he had thought he would not be able to hoodwink the Colonel, and so adopted the bolder mode of signing it himself, and so you will see the abstract on 1st March 1869 was not signed by Colonel Phayre but by Barron "By order." Now Colonel Phayre will tell you that Barron had no authority to sign in this way. Having discovered that Barron was signing circulars and unimportant documents sent to subordinate officers "By order," Colonel Phayre spoke to Barron and gave him peremptory, distinct instructions never to do so again; and so far from Barron having general authority to sign for Colonel Phayre he had his peremptory order never to sign any documents at all in that way. Now these currency notes mentioned on the back of the abstract were forwarded to Jacobabad by the officers at Shikarpore, and you will hear from them what the numbers of the notes were. They were sent by registered letter and that, you will hear, never reached Colonel Phayre, and it will be for you to say on the evidence into whose hands it did come; and to assist you in coming to a conclusion, you have the fact that at about that time—the date is not shown on the letter, but it was in March—Barron, after these notes had been sent from Shikarpore, wrote from Camp Buddanee to Mr. Marescaux at Kurrachee, as follows:—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed two currency notes for Rs. 2,000, which please credit to my floating account, transferring Rs. 500 to my 6 per cent. deposit account.

Now the numbers of these two notes included in this letter were kept in the Agra Bank and they correspond with those of the two notes sent from Shikarpore in obedience to this order by Barron. What became of the other notes we are not in a position to trace, but I think you will have very little doubt on the evidence we will lay before you, that Barron committed forgery by signing this document in his own name "By order," instead of submitting it to Colonel Phayre for signature in regular course—that he materially altered the abstract by entering notes on the back which did not formerly appear at all—and that he thereby became liable for forgery under the Penal Code and was guilty of misappropriation and of cheating the Bombay Government. The third charge refers to a similar proceeding with regard to Rs. 2,000. It appears that the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind who, from his position, is often brought into contact with wild tribes is allowed by Government Rs. 2,000 a year for the purpose of purchasing presents for native Chiefs, and that is called the *Toshakhana* grant. Now, while Colonel Phayre was away on a tour, Barron appears to have formed a design of getting possession of this grant for 1869, and accordingly went to Major Macaulay, Assistant Political Superintendent, and submitted to him an order to the Collector at Shikarpore for the payment of this *Toshakhana* allowance. Major Macaulay at first refused to sign this letter. He made a considerable difficulty, but supposing it was all right and having no reason at the time to suspect the prisoner, he signed the order and it was forwarded to Shikarpore; but after it had been sent in Major Macaulay's signature was obtained by the prisoner to an order to the Huzoor Deputy Collector at Shikarpore, requesting him to cancel that order and instead of that, two currency notes were shown to be required. Now you will hear from Major Macaulay the circumstances under which he was induced to grant this order cancelling the original order. But meanwhile Colonel Phayre returned to Jacobabad and the prisoner's suspicions and alarm seem to have been aroused, and we accordingly find him on 21st April, the amount not yet having been received in payment of the *Toshakhana*, writing on his own authority and under his own hand this order to the Deputy Collector in Shikarpore, cancelling Major Macaulay's letter. His letter is in these words:—

No. 654 of 1869.

Financial Department.
Political Superintendent's Office,
Jacobabad, 21st April 1869.

The Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Shikarpore, is requested to be good enough to cancel this office No. 626 of the 16th instant, and to grant the following remittances, &c. in adjustment of the sum of Rs. 3,981-9-2.

Currency Notes of the value of........Rs. 2,000 0 0
Order on Mooktyarskar of Jacobabad.. ,, 1,902 9 2
Four annas Postage stamps. Rs. 20 0 0
Eight ,, ,, .. ,, 10 0 0
30 0 0
Discount.. 1 14 0
28 2 0
Cash to be paid to Mr. Hormusjee, Head Accountant, Shikarpore .... ,, 50 14 0

By order, J. W. BARRON, Head Clerk, Political Superintendent's office.

Now, gentlemen, that was a document which, as I have already stated with regard to the previous signature "By order," he had no right to send. He had no special authority at that time from the Political Superintendent to sign that document and his general instructions were that he should not presume to sign any document at all as "By order." In spite of this we have him sending an order to the Deputy Collector at Shikarpore to cancel the order and then he disposes of the money in certain ways, one of which was that the two notes were to be sent to Jacobabad. These notes were sent to Jacobabad, they did not reach Colonel Phayre but they got into the account of the prisoner with the Agra Bank at Kurrachee. We shall trace them by their numbers from the office at Shikarpore to the Agra Bank at Kurrachee, and it will be for you say whether under in this case you do not think the prisoner has been guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Colonel Phayre, of the Bombay Staff Corps and Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, was then called. On examination by the Advocate General, he deposed—I took charge of the appointment as Political Superintendent of Upper Sind on 4th August 1868. I found the prisoner as head and confidential clerk of the Political Superintendent. His salary was altogether Rs. 230 a month; he held the highest character. He had been up there for nine years. The practice of the office when I joined was that the prisoner embodied the whole abstracts into one general statement of abstracts which was the document in which all the money transactions between the Political Superintendent and the Shikarpore Treasury were carried out. The Shikarpore Treasury was the office from which my abstracts were paid; my head quarters were at Jacobabad, the prisoner being there also. My abstracts were paid partly by bills and partly in cash. Sometimes a portion was paid by treasury orders by the Shikarpore on local or other treasuries. The requisition for any order would appear on the reverse of the statement of abstracts. In the ordinary practice there ought to be a copy of the statement of abstracts for the purpose of being filed in my office. That is the invariable practice in all Government work. The paper I am now shown is the statement of abstracts No. 979 of 1st September 1868. This is the first monthly statement after I took charge of the office; it bears my signature on the face of it. The initials in the corner near my signature are those of the prisoner; the body of the statement generally is in the handwriting of D'Souza, a clerk in my office, but there are figures by the prisoner—the "26th" and "27th August," and also the 6 opposite the 272 are in the prisoner's handwriting. The prisoner brought this statement for my signature, and his initials were put on before he brought it to me. It is customary for the head clerk to initial all documents prepared under his authority as a guarantee for my signing them. Since I saw this document a "6" has been added to "Rs. 272" credit order, altering it to "Rs. 6,272," and the total has been altered to correspond, being changed from Rs. 5,828 to Rs. 11,828 without my authority or knowledge. There is also a similar unauthorized alteration in the amount of deductions, and another in the figures of the final balance. The latter has been made by the erasure of the original figures and substitution of others. This order for Rs. 6,272 is an order for the Public Works Department—Rs. 6,000 for work on hand such as repairs of roads, and Rs. 272 is for establishment. The latter is a permanent monthly charge; the Rs. 6,000 is part of our budget grant for the year for the repairs of roads. I have given the prisoner no authority to draw the Rs. 6,000 on the abstract. The reverse side shows a list of treasury orders to be deducted in part payment of the aggregate of the abstract; it also is initialed by the prisoner and signed by me. There are now ten items of treasury bills shown as required; when I signed it there were eight only. The original eight items are in D'Souza's handwriting; the ninth and tenth have been added by Barron. One of these, No. 10, is for Rs. 3,600 to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay; the other No. 9 also, Rs. 88, is in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. No. 3 was not there when I signed the abstract; the figures have been falsified. It is for Rs. 2,500 payable to the Manager of the Agra Bank, Kurrachee. In Nos. 9 and 10 the figures and entries are in the prisoner's handwriting; in No. 3 the figures only are his. I gave no authority to the prisoner to make or alter these entries. Government keeps no account with the Agra Bank at Kurrachee.

The abstract was here shown to the jury, and

A Juror asked whether it was usual in Government offices to pass abstracts on which alterations had been made without having the alterations initialed.

Witness replied that unless alterations were initialed, they ought not to be admitted.

Examined by the Advocate General—If I had authorized such alterations I should have initialed them, or more probably have sent the abstract back and had a fair copy made.

The Juror—Would it not have been the proper course for the Shikarpore Treasury to have made inquiries about these alterations before passing the account as correct?—seeing so many alterations had been made.

The Judge—Seeing so many alterations, do you know enough of the Shikarpore work to say whether the people there ought to have made inquiries before paying this?

Witness—Certainly, they ought, my Lord.

The Advocate General—To your knowledge were any such enquiries made by the Shikarpore authorities?

Witness—No. An application should have been made to me by Barron for my sanction for granting these treasury orders. I never entered particularly into the question as to whether the person wishing the order should first pay the money; the Assistant Superintendent knows better about the details. Major Macaulay was the assistant at this time; Sivukram, a Sindee, was the cashier. This paper which ought to be a rough copy of 979 is entirely in the handwriting of the prisoner on both sides, and it bears my initials on both sides. This paper was first produced to me from my office when I began to enquire into these matters. The item "Rs. 6,272" does not appear here, but the item Rs. 272 does. The Rs. 6,000 appears under another head, in order to deceive.

Dr. Barton—Oh, no, no.

The Advocate General—You must let the jury draw the inference, Colonel Phayre.

Witness—The Rs. 6,000 appears under "Military Paymaster's Cheques." Military Paymaster's cheques pass through my office and are put into the abstract. Neither the order for Rs. 2,500 payable to the Manager of the Agra Bank, Kurrachee, nor that for Rs. 3,600 to the Secretary of the New Bank of Bombay appears on the reverse of this list. There are only seven entries on this office copy, whereas there are ten on the other; on the office copy the amount to be remitted was Rs. 1,020-11-3, whereas on the other paid at Shikarpore the amount remitted was Rs. 6,907-13-3. The items on the face of the two abstracts do not correspond; for instance, the entry for "Political contingencies" on the office copy is Rs. 185-13-2, whereas in the other it is Rs. 235-3—there are also difference on the next two items, "Judicial contingencies" and "Revenue contingencies." The prisoner was responsible for the accuracy of the copy kept. Sometimes the money was brought down by orders on the mooktyarkar, sometimes we got cash, but generally speaking these drafts were sent by post only occasionally registered. I always sent an escort from Jacobabad to fetch the cash;—Jacobabad is twenty-four miles to the N. N. W. of Shikarpore. The drafts on the reverse side of this abstract were sent by post, but neither the one for Rs. 2,500 nor that for Rs. 3,600 ever reached my hands. All letters addressed to me ought to have come to my bungalow at Jacobabad. My bungalow is distinct from my office; none of my correspondence went without my permission to my office instead of my bungalow at that time, and Barron had no authority to open any of my letters. All these letters from Shikarpore would be addressed to me, not to my head clerk. I am now shown statement of abstracts No. 316 of 1869, dated 1st March. This is signed by me, and initialed on the face by prisoner. The grand total is Rs. 19,407-5-3, from which are deducted Rs. 3,890-15-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,516-5-9. The entries on the reverse side are in the handwriting of, and initialed by, Pinto, who was a clerk in my office under prisoner. There is a requisition for currency notes to the amount of Rs. 3,700, including three notes for Rs. 1,000 each, all directed to be forwarded by post, registered, and there is also an entry for registration fee. The reverse of that is signed in the prisoner's handwriting—"By order, John Barron." The prisoner had no authority from me to sign the reverse in that way, nor had he any general authority to sign "By order"—on the contrary, at about the end of the year I had given him a special order not to sign in that way, in consequence of its having been brought to my notice on returning that he had been signing judicial orders in my absence. The signature "By order" on the reverse side was not there when I signed on the face of it, and the items on the reverse side were not filled in when this was brought for my signature—the reverse side was blank. I had given the prisoner no authority to send for those, or any, currency notes under that abstract.

A Juror asked whether it would not have been the ordinary course of business to ask that the return should be filled up when witness saw that it was blank.

His Lordship put this question, and asked how the money could be got otherwise.

Witness—I had no remittance to get that month.

The Advocate General—Your Lordship will see treasury orders are asked for only when required.

Witness—And seeing a blank I thought none was required. (Examination resumed). On the 1st of March when this abstract was made up and sent away I was at Araie on the Biggarie Canal, and prisoner and Pinto were both in the camp. The prisoner's tent was within 150 or 200 yards of mine while we were moving about in that locality. This paper I am now shown purports to be an office copy of No. 316 of 1869, which I have just put in. It is in prisoner's handwriting, and bears my initials on the face. On comparing the office copy with the abstract one I find a difference in three items;—for "Political contingencies" the abstract shows Rs. 570-14, and the office copy Rs. 433-7-3, a difference of Rs. 137; for "Judicial contingencies" in the fair copy are Rs. 177-12-3 and in the office copy Rs. 132-3-6, a difference of Rs. 45; for "Revenue contingencies" the abstract shows Rs. 329, and the copy Rs. 299, a difference of Rs. 29-14. There are seven other items on the abstract, which are not on the office copy. The difference is Rs. 373-6 being more in the abstract than in the copy. The balance in each is the same as he has just given a total without reference to the items. On the face of the office copy he has deducted only Rs. 154 instead of, as in the actual abstract, Rs. 3,890-15-6, and on the reverse of the office copy there is no mention of the indent for Rs. 3,700 of currency notes.

A Juror asked whether the balance of Rs. 3,890-15-6 was on the office copy when Colonel Phayre signed it?—A. No.

Another Juror asked whether Colonel Phayre had been in the habit of comparing the rough copy which he initialed with the fair one that was sent away?

The Judge—I should not think so. It was the duty of the clerk.

Witness—This copy was only handed to me in July when I commenced my investigations. Of course I should not think of comparing them; that was the duty of the clerk.

The Juror—But as to the totals?

Witness—It would have been impossible to compare all the forty or fifty detailed abstracts brought to me at same time.

The Advocate General—And it was Barron's duty to forward the abstracts to Shikarpore as it was passed by you?—A. Yes.

The Judge—And in the state in which it was passed by you?—A. Yes.

The Judge—And were the copies of the abstracts kept in a compilation as it is called here?

Witness—They were kept in a clamp as a sort of file. (Examination resumed.) I never received these notes of Rs. 3,700 from Shikarpore, and until I commenced my investigations in July last I had no idea of such a thing. In the ordinary course of business the abstract would be kept at Shikarpore as a voucher, and I would never have seen it again. I am now shown a receipt for a registered letter delivered at Buddanee, dated 6th March 1869, and signed "By order, John Barron, Chief Clerk Political Superintendent." The signature and date are in the handwriting of prisoner. It purports to be a receipt for a letter to Political Superintendent, Sind Frontier. Prisoner had no authority to sign this receipt for me. According to the invariable practice of my office that letter ought to have been brought to me for my signature, and the registered packet ought to have been delivered to me. Until I was making my investigations in July I was unaware of this receipt. *Toshakhana* is an allowance made by the Government to enable the Political Superintendent to make presents of shawls, pistols, or anything of that kind to the native Chiefs. A grant of Rs. 2,000 is given every year. I was out marching during the greater part of April. Prisoner was not out with me. Before I started the cashier came to me and wished me to draw the *Toshakhana* allowance, but I would not allow it, and gave orders accordingly. That was to the cashier. I don't think I gave positive orders to prisoner.

The Judge—But Barron was in such a position that he must have known of your order?

Witness—Yes.

Dr. Barton—Now, if this is going down on the notes I must object to it.

The Judge—It is clearly evidence.

Dr. Barton—To make a person liable for an order never given to him?

The Judge—Well, I rule it is admissable. I have not the slightest doubt about it.

Dr. Barton—Am I to understand your Lordship to rule——

The Judge—I rule without any argument that it is admissable.

Dr. Barton—I hope your Lordship will take a note of my objection.

The Judge—You are possibly aware there is no appeal.

Dr. Barton—There is.

The Judge—I beg pardon.

Dr. Barton—I appeared in one from last Sessions. I was heard before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent on an objection taken before Mr. Justice Westropp.

Mr. Ferguson—That was reserved by the judge himself.

Dr. Barton—Well, I ask your Lordship to reserve this.

The Judge—What; on this little point of evidence! I decline to reserve it.

Dr. Barton—Very well.

Witness (examination resumed)—On my return to Jacobabad on 19th April I found Barron there. The letter of 21st April (read in the opening statement) is in prisoner's handwriting. I never gave him authority to write that. I had given no authority to get the Rs. 2,000 at that time. The office receipt is signed by John Barron. It is for a registered letter despatched from Shikarpore on 22nd April 1869 and directed to the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad. Barron had no authority from me to grant a receipt or to receive the letter. I never received from Shikarpore Rs. 2,000 receipted in the letter now put in. When I returned to Jacobabad I was not aware that there had been a correspondence between that place and Shikarpore, but when I got to Shikarpore I found there had been so. I never gave the prisoner any authority for the previous correspondence. My suspicions were aroused against the prisoner on the receipt of an anonymous letter which I received in March—I got it in the districts in March 1869, and immediately handed it over to Barron, who handed it back receipted and with an endorsement "Perused and returned." I was obliged to remain in the districts, and took no action upon it. After my return to Jacobabad I commenced the examination of my accounts for the year 1868-69. While I was engaged in that enquiry I received a memorandum from the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Moir, at Kurrachee, with regard to an abstract of batta, and the result of that was that I found an abstract of batta had been forged, and I suspended prisoner in June 1869. I then sent to Bombay and Shikarpore, and commenced a thorough investigation, the result of which was that I preferred these charges.

Cross-examined by Dr. Barton—When I came to Jacobabad I found the prisoner had a high character from Sir Henry Green and Sir William Merewether, and the latter told me he would leave him with me for six months or so. I can't say what he was before I came, but he was not the sole manager or arranger of the Government money there. He was the head clerk, a man of high responsibility, but he had no authority to do anything except what he was ordered. Before I went there he may have written "By order, John Barron," but I told him to give it up. I never cautioned the people there regarding it, because it was simply in signing judicial circulars I gave the order, but it was against orders for him doing so in anything. I know his handwriting; I have repeatedly seen him write both in writing and figures. This rough copy of 979 is what was brought to me as the office copy of the statement of abstracts for that month. I did not initial it till I called for them to institute my enquiries. It had lain in the office till then without my initials. Prisoner ought to have brought them to me for my initials, but he never did so, and it never occurred to me to ask for them. No other rough copy of this was brought to me. I have never heard of any of the originals of these being destroyed. Prisoner brought this copy when I called for it. I had called for the office copies of 1867, but they were not forthcoming; they ought to have been in my office. It is my impression that this copy had been made out after I commenced my investigation. I can distinctly swear to the added "6" as being Barron's handwriting; those are two fraudulent entries too.

The Judge—You must not call things fraudulent yet, Colonel Phayre; that is a question for the jury.

Witness—There is one "6" there to which I do not swear. I have only lately gone to Sind, but I and Barron have corresponded almost every day of our lives—when I was at Jacobabad at any rate. This statement of abstracts was presented to me on the 21st August 1869 some time in the afternoon, and I conversed with Barron about a number of the items. The abstract and the copy differ in the total in only a few rupees. The first item is my civil pay Rs. 795, being for the month of August except three days. That has been paid, and so have some of the others.

Q. And the whole of them down to there (pointing to an entry) have been paid?—A. Oh, dear no. (Laughter.)

Q. Which have not then? Did he have the actual handling of the money?—A. The cashier had, but Barron kept a cash account, and was responsible for the proper disbursement of the money, because he had to see it brought to account. He had to get the item from Barron. I do not know the details but he had to carry the items to account. For instance, here is "Law and Justice."

The Judge—How much is there for "Law and Justice."

Dr. Barton—You say you do not know the details. As far as you are personally acquainted, do you know anything about it?—A. I do, about that Rs. 6,000.

Dr. Barton—Now, don't harp upon that; I will have to harp on it a good deal. Of your own knowledge you do not know of the details?—A. Of my own personal knowledge I do not, but I know about the Rs. 6,000.

Dr. Barton—Oh, yes; there you are. (A laugh.) Well, whose duty was it to look after the monetary affairs of Government? I am sure it is not yours, Colonel Phayre, because you are a soldier.—A. Which department?

Q. Well, is there any ordered examination into the accounts to see what money has been received and expended?—A. As far as I am concerned, I carried out an examination, and it was in that I discovered these matters.

Q. But has that been the practice?—A. Ah, I can't answer for my predecessors.

Q. Now—I don't say this offensively, because I don't mean it—but really the evidence you have been giving to-day is not all within your personal knowledge?—A. I do not say it is, but I have only spoken positively about what is within my own personal knowledge.

Q. Just so. Now, don't you think it very likely that the Shikarpore people would have discovered these erasures if there had been any?—A. They had done so.

Q. Why did they not take notice of them, and send the abstracts down to you? You never knew of them?—A. Never till I received the abstracts back.

Q. Now, Barron was in the habit of taking a deal on himself? He was a little bit of a great man?—A. Of course; just when I went he appeared what he had been represented to be—a respectable man.

Q. And he had a shop called Messrs. Collins & Co.—A. Not in my time; I heard he used to keep one.

Q. You have also heard—I simply ask this question—that he had been one of the few successful speculators in bank shares?—A. I did not know about that.

Q. And you had heard he had made a good deal of money by privately dealing in land?—A. That was given, but I found it was untrue—it was all nonsense.

Dr. Barton—I take you now to the Rs. 6,000. Do not you remember that in September 1868 Rs. 2,000 were paid to cantonment roads?—A. Ah, not then; not out of that Rs. 6,000. (A laugh.)

Dr. Barton—I don't ask where it came out of, but as a matter of fact were not Rs. 2,000 paid for roads?—A. Oh, irrespective of this Rs. 6,000 there were several payments for roads.

Dr. Barton—Now, that Rs. 6,000 is going between you and your rest. I think perhaps it may do a little good to the prisoner.

Witness—It is a fact that Rs. 2,000 were paid for cantonment roads, Rs. 2,000 for outpost roads, and Rs. 2,000 for sixty-six miles of trunk road; that was a proper grant but Barron alienated it.

Dr. Barton—But he says he did not. You know when you say these things to the jury, I must say something else. Were not Rs. 2,000 paid in 1868-69 without reference to cantonment roads?—A. In 1868-69 there were Rs. 2,000 paid.

Q. Where will we get the documents?—A. In the Controller General's office.

Dr. Barton—Now, really I am quiet and gentle; do you produce the abstract for the Rs. 2,000 or not?—A. It is in the Controller-General's office.

The Judge—Was it among those that were not forthcoming?—A. It was not forthcoming in my office, but it is in the Controller-General's office, and his clerk can bring it here.

Dr. Barton—But you are not a clerk; you are Colonel Phayre. Do you produce it?

The Judge—He says his copies were destroyed.

Witness—They were not forthcoming in my office, and it was Barron's duty to have kept the copies. (Cross-examination continued). The Shikarpore authorities only began to accept Barron's signature "By order" in 1867. I do not know that the authorities are in the habit of paying money by an order on the Bank of Bombay. Supposing these frauds to have been committed they could have been so without the connivance of Sivukram, for he does not know English and all these frauds were in English. These were large drafts but Barron did not tell the cashier.

Dr. Barton—Now, how can you say he did not tell the cashier?

The Judge—Military men you know, Dr. Barton, are not always up in the laws of evidence.

Dr. Barton—Then everybody up in Sind was ignorant of what was going on till you discovered it by an accident.

Witness—I should be sorry to say so.

The Judge—How can he say that everybody was ignorant?

Dr. Barton—You say in your deposition it was by an accident you made the discovery—by his incautiously bringing you a batta certificate.

Witness—Yes; but at the same time I had a deal of information before that.

Dr. Barton then put several questions as to witness's recollection of signing these particular documents remarking that the great importance of his evidence in this Court was his high position and his knowledge of these affairs.

Witness replied that he had a vivid recollection of signing the statement as it was the first he had passed. He did not know why the Shikarpore people had paid the abstract on these alterations. On being asked as to whether the Shikarpore people could have altered the figures, he replied that at least Barron got the money. As to the second statement he had a recollection of some of the items, one of them was for Rs. 300 which came out of this year's budget. The second statement was brought to him when he was out in camp. It then went to Shikarpore, and was not referred to him. The office copy had been lying in the office without his initials. There was no writing on the back at the time and so he did not sign it. He always turned up the back and signed it when there were any figures, but only remittances were entered on the back and they were out in camp, and so none were required. He did not think the figures of the deduction were on the foot of the face of this abstract when he signed, but he could not swear to that. Had there been remittances on the reverse, there would have been deductions on the face and his certainty there was nothing on the reverse was a proof there were no deductions on the face. Thirty or forty othe-

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papers were presented that day, but he did not turn over any other; the statement netted everything, and so one paid particular attention to that.

Dr. Barton—From the way in which things were going on, there must have been considerable laxity?—A. Almost every check had been removed; Barron had tried in course of time to remove every one.

Dr. Barton—How do you know that?—A. I know it now. I could produce a good many of my own signatures.

Dr. Barton—There was no check on bringing money from Shikarpore to Jacobabad?—A. There is now.

Dr. Barton—Ah, there is *now*; and so there is an old adage about locking the stable door when the steed is stolen.

Witness—All my letters should have been sent to my house, and sometimes I sent them to Barron. It was his duty to check the contents, it was not my duty to check my confidential clerk. I remember submitting a bill for about Rs. 7,000 for subsistence of Sirdars and native Chiefs, for a large number of hill tribes that came to stay with us for a fortnight on our invitation, so that we had to feed them. This was in 1869. It was not debited to the *Toshakhana*. I can produce the correspondence. There were some presents to the Chiefs, but these were put in the lump sum. I do not know whether that grant and the *Toshakhana* were under the same Government resolution, the paper will show. Barron has been in jail only a short time. He was confined in a bungalow in July, and only when he tried to escape, he was put in prison. It has taken till this time to complete the case; his wife and family have been at Jacobabad all the time. I swore my information on 21st July, and it was necessary to get two months' adjournment to get the papers.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—The office copies of the statement of abstracts were brought to me when Barron was arrested, and I initialed them for identification in my investigation. They are in Barron's handwriting, and it was impossible they could have been written up then. They included all the files for several months, and these I insisted on getting. Barron kept a cash book which ought to have shown the monies sent from Shikarpore.

An English cash book kept by Barron was here produced by the Advocate General, and Dr. Barton objected strongly to its production as opening up a new case, but the Judge ruled that after the learned counsel's cross-examination the book did not form a new case. The Advocate General accordingly put in the book.

Witness then showed that on the credit of the cash book there were no entries of the Rs. 6,000 stated on the reverse of the first abstract. Treasury orders on Shikarpore were generally for small sums, and military officers were allowed to remit only to the amount of their pay, so that had there been a large sum for orders, it would have attracted his attention. These abstracts were one of the few documents which one in his position had to sign on the back, and so he naturally turned them over.

Dr. Barton was allowed to cross-examine as to the book, and he attempted to show that the entries in it covered the Rs. 6,000. Colonel Phayre, however, held the payments had not been made of "*the* Rs. 6,000." Dr. Barton complained of the answers, and a deal of excitement was caused at one stage when Colonel Phayre commenced a reply with the words "Well, now look here," to which Dr. Barton in the most emphatic and deliberate tones replied, "No; I *won't* look here." The result of the cross-examination was that Rs. 8,690 had been spent, that that was more than was met by the receipt, and that the Rs. 6,000 had not been accounted for.

Witness was then briefly examined by the Court, when he explained as to the signing "by order" that he had not been aware Barron signed anything except judicial circulars "by order," and he then ordered him never to sign in that way. When he called for the files, he found there were none for 1867 or 1868, or the early part of 1869. They ought to have been in the office; it was Barron's duty to preserve them and copies of abstracts and many other documents which had been wanted in the investigation but were missing. Great difficulty and delay had been occasioned in consequence of the absence of material documents, which it was Barron's duty, as head clerk, to have filed.

This concluded the examination of Colonel Phayre, and his Lordship then remarked that he was afraid the jury must be locked up. Dr. Barton said he would be glad to consent, but could not, to their discharge, and the Advocate General said that under the authority of the Queen *vs.* Dyal Jairaz the consent of the prosecution would not do.

The Judge then addressing the jury, remarked—I am very sorry, gentlemen, that it should be so, but this is one of those things that happen sometimes. I am sorry you will have to be kept together, but the Sheriff has made arrangements that you can go to the Byculla Hotel whenever you like. There are twelve or fourteen witnesses, and with the view of getting through the case to-morrow, so that you may not have a second day away from home, we purpose to proceed with another witness to-night.

A Juror—The gentlemen of the jury desire me to ask if your Lordship cannot dispense with locking up the jury on their pledging their word that they won't discuss the case.

The Judge—There was a case in this Court, the Queen vs. Dyal Jairaz and others, in which Mr. Justice Anstey sentenced some prisoners to transportation for life. I was Advocate General and gave a certificate, in order that it might be discussed before the judges, and it was held that as it was not felony under an old law, it was not wrong in that case to release the jury. But this case is different and under the authority of that case, by which we are bound here, I am afraid I am not at liberty to release you. In the event of a conviction it would probably vitiate the whole proceedings, and then you or some other gentlemen would have to try it over again.

A Juror—Well, can't we go on now.

The Judge—I shall go on as long as you like.

The Advocate General—I hope your Lordship and the jury will recollect there is a limit to endurance, and that the counsel have a hard work.

A Juror—I think the jury being locked up have the hardest work. (A laugh.)

Another juror expressed his readiness to sit till midnight.

Major Macaulay was then examined, his evidence occupying till seven o'clock and the Sessions were then adjourned till next morning half past nine, the jury being locked up in the Byculla Hotel.

The case was resumed yesterday morning at half past nine.

Mr. Marecaux was one of the witnesses called, and as his explanation for not obeying the subpœna of the Court and for not bringing a book he had been ordered to produce was not satisfactory, he was fined Rs. 200 for contempt of Court.

The case for the Crown was then concluded, after which Dr. Barton addressed the jury for the defence but did not call any witnesses.

After the Judge's summing up the jury found the prisoner guilty on all the charges.

His Lordship in passing sentence said he had no doubt that, as Colonel Phayre had said, eighty cases of forgery could, if necessary, be proved against the prisoner, and that he had embezzled to the amount of Rs. 80,000 of Government money. There could be no doubt prisoner had been the originator of this wholesale system of plunder, and that others owed their degraded position to his infamies. His Lordship then sentenced prisoner to penal servitude for the term of his life.

There was a charge against Barron of escaping from custody, but that will not now be proceeded with; Barron and others, however, will be put on trial to-day for conspiracy.

The gentlemen both of the special and common jury are required to be in attendance this morning.

THE DRAMA OF THE PERIOD.

SOME time ago a curious controversy sprang up in the *feuilleton* of our estimable Parisian contemporary *Le Temps*, between one of the ablest of French dramatic critics and a learned gentleman who contributes to that journal a weekly review of the proceedings in the law courts. The critic had complained that while the abuse of the Seventh Commandment formed the staple of three-fourths of the dramas of the day, the playwrights had got into the bad habit of treating the subject too seriously, and dwelling on its sad and sombre side, and even exaggerating those pernicious and often fatal consequences to which it is apt to lead in real life. "Our fathers," he said, "took the matter far more lightly and gaily; they used to call the crime by a name which suggested only ludicrous ideas and laughable associations." To this the barrister replied that conjugal infidelity was no laughing matter to any one at all conversant with the disclosures of the law courts. The dramatic critic rejoined that all human affairs had their severe and their lively aspect; that in themselves they were neither grave nor gay; and that everything depended on the point of view in which they were regarded. A skilful and witty vaudevillist, he added, might easily contribute to the amusement, and provoke the pleasant laughter of an audience by representing situations which in real life would be dreadful and revolting. Shortly after, happening to meet a well-known Parisian dramatist—"Your remarks," said the latter, "have surprised me greatly; you want a lively and amusing vaudeville on the subject; you shall have one." Accordingly, last week a comedy in three acts, entitled *The Happiest of the Three*, was produced at the Palais Royal Theatre, and achieved a decided success. M. Sarcey, the eminent critic, claims the moral paternity of the piece. It is perfectly in accordance with his notions of the manner of the proper treatment of such a subject on the stage. The three principal personages in this comedy are, of course, the husband, the wife, and the lover, and "the happiest of the three" is the husband, who lives in blissful ignorance of his unfortunate and absurd position, and who treats "the friend of the lover" with a blind and absolute confidence that almost reaches the sublime. In fact he makes a perfect "fag" of all work of this accommodating friend, sending him on all sorts of errands and commissions. For instance, a gale of wind has blown the tiles off the roof of his house. "Ernest" is sent up to examine the amount of damage, at the risk of his neck. The husband has an indigestion; he is in despair because "Ernest" is not on the spot to give him a *tisane*. If the friend has any compensations, they count for very little in comparison with his incessant petty troubles, ridiculous annoyances, and alarms. This "situation" is worked by the French dramatist with infinite ingenuity and inexhaustible variety of humour and invention through the three acts. And the eminent critic invites his friend the barrister's attention to the fact that all these scenes are profoundly immoral, and fruitful in disastrous consequences in real life; yet the public—a public, it may be supposed, of husbands and wives, of fathers and mothers—bear witness by roars of laughter and frequent applause to their enjoyment of a series of scenes from which the dramatist has carefully banished every serious suggestion, making food for laughter of love, honour, family affection, truth and virtue. For the proper appreciation of such comedies, M. Sarcey tells us, one must not only be possessed of considerable agility of mind, and a taste for "things Parisian;" one must have seen and analyzed a great many vaudevilles, and known the tricks of the game. The play-writer and the public must understand each other.—*Daily News.*

A WIFE WHO WAS ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

THE romance of modern civilization is often to be read in the proceedings of the Police Courts. At Wandsworth, on Friday (Jan. 14) a gentleman in bringing a charge of attempted fraud, lifted the veil from a curious comedy of modern domestic life. He was married on the 29th of November, 1866, and in August, 1867, during his absence from home, his wife had presented him with a little girl. He hastened home that same evening and found the household in exactly that condition of half-hostile possession which indicates the reign of the monthly nurse. Being admitted to his wife's room, he congratulated her on the happy event, gave the little stranger his own hearty welcome, and allowed himself to be persuaded that she had just his own hands and forehead. The interview was, however, cut short, as usual, by the inexorable nurse, who could not allow him to remain in the room too long, for fear of exciting the mother in her weak state. The nurse's reign lasted its usual time, or a little longer than usual, and when the household returned to its normal condition the baby had taken its normal place as child of the house, and tyrant of the situation. For some months the unsuspecting head of the house accepted the baby as his wife's. There was a little difficulty about the nurse, but that was got over, and for some months all went well. At last the gentleman's suspicions were aroused, and after inquiry the truth, according to his own statement, came out. His wife thought he was anxious to have a child, and having taken counsel with the persons now charged with conspiracy, procured one and palmed it off upon him. The whole business seems to have been gone about in the systematic way which suggests practised hands. The nurse, however, was staggered at finding that the husband was the person to be deceived. She had no objection to be accessory to a pretended birth, but that the pretence should be expected to impose on the husband was a novelty which induced her to wash her hands of the affair altogether. The husband does not represent that his wife had any other idea than that of pleasing him, and the wonder is that, having found out her little artifice, he should rehearse it in public for the world to laugh at.—*Daily News.*

A PRUSSIAN DUEL.

A DUEL has been fought at Berlin which threatens to terminate fatally for one of the combatants, and great excitement consequently exists in the capital. Count Moritz Hohenthal, a Prussian nobleman, and Count Uxskyll, military *attaché* to the Austrian Legation at Berlin, having had a quarrel of so serious a nature that a pacific settlement was considered out of the question, fought in the Grunewald, a wood in the immediate vicinity of Berlin. The weapons chosen were pistols, and the result was that Count Uxskyll fell, having been shot in the hip. He was at once removed to his own residence and medical assistance was promptly procured. The celebrated surgeon, Baron Lagenbuk, was sent for, and lost no time in attending on the sufferer, but all his efforts to extract the ball were unavailing, and it appears even to have been impossible to trace the course which it had taken. The latest accounts report that the ball has not yet been extracted, and that the patient's condition is nearly hopeless. Count Uxskyll, however, is preserved from suffering by the large doses of opiates which are constantly being administered to him by his medical advisers. Count Moritz Hohenthal's second was Baron Oertzen, and Count Uxskyll was attended by Prince Frederick Wittgenstein, a Prussian officer well known to many in this country as having accompanied the last British expedition to China, and it is believed that, as is too often the case in affairs of this sort, a lady was the cause of this unhappy quarrel.—*Echo.*

MR. MILL ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

THE following paragraph is extracted from a letter of Mr. Mill's, dated Avignon, January 11:—

The subject of your letter of the 3rd is one which I have much considered, and in which I feel great interest, and the result of the consideration is that I greatly deprecate any extension of the Contagious Diseases Act, and should highly approve of its repeal. I do not think the abuses of power by the police mere accidents which could be prevented. I think them the necessary consequences of any attempt to carry out such a plan thoroughly. If once examination is made other than voluntary the police must try to prevent evasion of it, and this at once opens the door to innocent mistakes on the part of the police, and makes it necessary to entrust them with power over women which no men are fit to have. I am opposed to the principle of the Act. I believe the medical efficacy of it to be doubtful, and I believe it to be impossible to carry it out without a degree of oppression which would more than overbalance any advantages that could be gained. Of course, in saying this, I look to the female population as well as the male, and strike the balance of advantages to the whole. I may as well say that I think this oppression does exist in France, and is responsible for a state of things among all classes far worse than exists in England. Nor do I think the indirect evils of this kind or registration to be despised. The interpretation certain to be put upon regulations of this description, even if entirely false, is so mischievous that a very great balance of well ascertained practical good effects would not, perhaps, be sufficient to compensate for it. To fancy that calling this objection a sentimental one at all invalidates it is merely childish, for, assuredly, men's sentiments have a great deal to do in regulating their conduct; and no law can be a good one which gives a bad direction to men's sentiments.

THE PANTOMIME AT DRURY LANE.

I AM sadly behind-hand in pantomimes, having only seen one at Drury Lane, and that is so good that I hardly care to go to another, as I feel sure none can be better. The opening is well done, neatly written and constructed, though some liberties have been taken with Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," which has been lugged into the old fairy tale of "Beauty and the Beast," but that is pantomimic license, and as it introduces us to a charming Peri in the person of a young lady who calls herself or is called Miss Kate Jantley, I see no reason to quarrel with the innovation. Miss Jantley is discovered in Paradise, *not* in the primeval garb of that happy place, but in a light-blue satin tunic and boots to match, along with other Peris as charmingly attired, who, I need scarcely add, dance and disport themselves after a bewildering fashion and bring "the joys of Paradise" home tangibly to Brown, Jones and Robinson. Then the naughty Peri (I forget what she had done) is turned out and finds a refuge on the earth with the comic parent of "Beauty," a gentleman engaged in commerce, who has three daughters, of whom of course "Beauty" is the best and fairest. And here I must say that this pantomime owes its chief attraction to a wonderfully clever family consisting of three sisters and two brothers, Vokes by name, who perform therein. They are exceptionally clever, for in addition to being admirable pantomimists and dancers they can sing and sing well. Then the three young ladies are all good looking, and one of them, Miss Victoria Vokes, has a wonderful voice, pronounces her words distinctly; and as to the dancing of herself and her youngest sister, Rosina, it must be seen to be appreciated. They essay and accomplish the most daring flights with a grace and agility quite unprecedented, and after seeing the heavy plunging and bounding of a big woman at the Alhambra the other night it was a most pleasing relief. One of the brothers, Mr. F. Vokes, is a singer and grotesque dancer with apparently no bones in his body to speak of, and dances a "triangular dance of exultation" with two of his sisters, which brings down the house nightly. The adventures of the comic parent and his servant,—their night passed in the Forest of Apes, (a very clever scene),—their falling in with the Beast, who you will remember is a transformed Prince; how the Peri regains Paradise (not very clear that by the way) and Beauty gets a husband, is all told with the help of gorgeous scenery and much singing and dancing; and if the pantomime ended with the transformation scene and Miss Jantley's pretty face and trim figure under the lime light, I should have left the theatre with unalloyed pleasure. But then comes the Harlequinade which is dull and rendered disgusting now by the outrageous puffing for which it is the vehicle. Managers let a scene to some "enterprising" tradesman in which himself and his wares are presented to the audience in every possible shape and way. The exterior of a shop is depicted and at Drury Lane "Wilcox and Gibbs,"—the silent sewing-machine makers of Regent Street—are the chief offenders in this line. For nearly half an hour were we bored with the excellence of the silent machine (what is a silent machine I wonder?) over all others. If the clown bonneted some old lady in a cap the cap turned into a sewing machine. If a pieman brought in a board announcing the excellence of his pies, at a flap of Harlequin's wand is changed into a legend of "Wilcox and Gibbs is the best, &c." To the Devil with Messrs. Wilcox and Gibbs, I felt tempted to exclaim: and then to add to my wrath there came "Lewis's perfume sprinkler" and Mr. Kino, a tailor of Cornhill, obtruded his wares, (but I should say he took nothing by his motion as from the specimens shown you would naturally avoid him), and so it went on till I left in disgust which a remembrance of the charming Vokes could hardly assuage. Of course, managers are to blame for this, but it is a puffing age, and when they get £50 or more for a scene (and Wilcox and Gibbs ought to have paid double that), it all comes under the head of "business," and to make money is we know the chief object of life. Still there are some theatres that do not adopt this responsible custom,—notably the St. James's—all honor to them and it. I wish the others would reform it altogether.—*Home Letter.*

A PATRIARCH.—One Hadji Athanassi, a Greek, has just died at Vourla (Smyrna), at the patriarchal age of 25, having lived in the reigns of nine Sultans! He reserved his faculties to the very last. His regular diet was fish and vegetables; meat he never ate, except at Easter.—*Levant Times*

AN AGED NEGRO.—A Bahia paper notices the death of a Brazilian-born negro, named José Ximbé, in the town of Santa Amaro, at the age of 150 years. Up to the time of his death he preserved all his senses, and the use of his mental faculties. He remembered the arrival, from the coast of Africa, of a negro who died some time since at the age of 130; at which time he himself was a master carter.—*Anglo-Brazilian Times, Dec. 17.*

PROSECUTION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR PUBLISHING A PORTRAIT.—The Paris newspaper, the *Eclipse*, has been prosecuted before the Correctional Police for having published, at one, in the day, a portrait of Victor Noir after death, and for not having made the legal depôt of the paper until four in the afternoon. The *gérant*, M Manger, on the double charge of selling a journal without the preliminary deposit and publishing unauthorised illustrations, was condemned to a week's imprisonment and 100f. fine. At the same sitting M. Barbieux, *gérant* of the *Rappel*, was condemned to six days' imprisonment and 50f. fine for publishing a similar portrait without authorisation.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE following is a report of the scene in the French Chamber, between M. Ollivier and M. Gambetta, on Jan. 17. M. Gambetta—I have done you no injustice in telling you that I would not accept you as a fit person to give an opinion in matters of conscience. I have said, and I now repeat, that your conscience is a very elastic one, and there is one thing you will never be able to explain—viz., that your opinions have altered with your fortunes. M. Ollivier—I will not stoop to justify myself. M. Gambetta.—Your constituents have stamped your conduct as disgraceful. M. Ollivier—Devotedness to my country alone is the cause of my taking office. M. Gambetta—Through flunkeyism. M. Ollivier—Those who talk of fortune are the very men who make politics a stepping stone to fortune. I have never had but one aim—liberty. M. Gambetta—You used to be a Republican. M. Ollivier—Ever since 1857 my constant object has been to preserve the country from the terrors of a new revolution. M. Jules Ferry—You were deceiving us then. (Order.) M. Emile Ollivier—Ever since 1857 I have kept in view the words of Cavaignac, protesting against mental reservations, "Liberty is the darling object of my life, and though I have been a Republican, I support the Empire because it gives us liberty." M. Gambetta (in the midst of great noise)—You have listened to falsehood, listen to the voice of truth. The President—I call M. Gambetta to order. M. Gambetta—You had better call M. Ollivier to honour.

PALL MALL GAZETTE'S NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

WE are inclined to think that Prince Pierre Bonaparte's neighbours will not be sorry to lose him, for a short time at all events. One of the Paris papers states that the Prince kept a lioness in a cage at his residence. It was a most intelligent animal, but was the cause of much uneasiness at Auteuil. Since the late unfortunate result of his Highness's momentary loss of temper, the lioness has been removed to the Jardin des Plantes, where it may now be seen. The Prince himself would, if all the accounts of him are correct, be a valuable addition to any Zoological Gardens, but it would be necessary to caution visitors not to irritate him or go too near his cage.

A FRENCH paper mentions the following sensible custom which prevails at Stuttgard, the capital of Wurtemberg. On the afternoon of New Year's Day a sort of fair, or exchange for visiting cards, is held in a public place. All the servants of good houses, and all the commissionaires, meet there, and one among them, mounted on a bench or table, calls out the addresses. At each name announced a cloud of cards falls into a basket placed for the purpose, and the representative of the person for whom these cards are intended can pocket his contingent. Each follows in his turn, and in a few minutes hundreds of cards have reached their destination without fatigue to any one. The idea is ingenious and practical.

THE Court of Queen's Bench has just decided a question of some importance which has arisen under the last Vaccination Act. The question is as to the legal effect of a medical certificate of the unfitness of a child for vaccination when such certificate is relied upon as a defence to proceedings taken under the 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 8, sec. 31. The decision of the court in "Allen v. Worthy" is to the effect that the certificate does not, as was contended by the appellant, form an absolute bar to such proceedings; but that the justices before whom the information is laid may in their discretion proceed to make an order for the compulsory vaccination of a child in the face of such a certificate. In the present case it appears that the justices rejected the certificate of the medical man in consequence of his known bias against the practice of vaccination; and it is evident that if their jurisdiction in this respect were restricted, the Act might by means of successive certificates of this kind be persistently evaded.

THE *Lancet* of last week calls attention to the injurious consequences of children's parties. Children, it says, are excited beforehand. They are dressed insufficiently; they dance themselves into great fatigue; they eat and drink at late hours what would try their digestion badly enough in its mid-day vigour; and, worst of all, they lose from two to six hours sleep. This is all very true; but while every one must sympathize with the young sufferers who thus early find out all they have to endure when they are called upon to "enjoy themselves," it seems hard that not a finger is lifted, not a voice is raised on behalf of the elder members of the community, whose sufferings must at times be awful. To say nothing of the late hours they keep, the uncomfortable nature of the scanty clothing they wear—often far more limited than that in which a casual applies for a night's lodging at a workhouse—the misery of eating when they do not want to eat, and not eating when they do, there is the crushing expense which all this misery entails. There can be no doubt that we are as yet very barbarous in our enjoyments; real enjoyment should be natural, and not artificial; but what human creature could ever naturally enjoy the discomfort, for instance, of a drawing-room at the Palace. It is terrible to think how many ladies must have been killed by sitting for hours in their carriages in low gowns on bitterly cold afternoons; and the same fatal notions of pleasure pervade most of the arrangements of society. Insufficient clothing probably kills more in proportion of the upper classes than it does of the lower, and certainly fewer people in this country die of starvation than of indigestion and gout. Yet nobody pities the elderly victims of refinement.

THE *New York Herald* fully and satisfactorily explains the reason why it has lately taken to expounding prophecy, and favoured its readers with articles on religious subjects. It wishes everybody clearly to understand that, while fully appreciating the advantages of religion, those advantages are so blended with the benefits conferred on the world by that journal that, if one of the two—Religion or the *New York Herald*—is to be left behind, it must be the former. "We are not unwilling" it touchingly says, "to be religious; but the priests and the parsons must know that we cannot dispense with the physician, and that on no account will we give up the steam-engine, the telegraph, or the newspaper. Science and Religion! We like the church, the chapel, the meeting-house, or what you choose to call it, but we cannot go back. If we cannot have a sermon from the pulpit, we shall have at least our Sunday *Herald*. The *Herald* never goes back on Suez canals and Pacific railroads. Our motto is the motto of Galileo—'And still it moves.' It certainly does more, and the curious spectacle is presented of the *New York Herald* in front, with religion and science puffing and blowing, and vainly endeavouring to keep up with their patronizing leader. It is impossible to foretell the result of this combined movement; we are, however, inclined to think that when religion and science find the pace of the *Herald* too much for them, they will give up all further attempt to follow it, and that although of course the majority of mankind will stick to the *Herald*, a few of the rheumatic and retiring members of society will weakly lag behind with religion and science; anyhow it is consoling to hear from the *Herald* that we "can have no more crucifixions" in future.

THE Rev. F. D. Maurice, with the manly honesty natural to him, has made a recantation in the *Daily News*. He states that he is one of those who signed a petition for extending the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act, and that he did not do this hastily or in forgetfulness of his office as a clergyman. He is now convinced that he was wrong, and this conviction has been caused by the arguments or protests of the ladies against the Act. "I think," he says, "the protests of the ladies have shown us that we shall involve the innocent with the guilty; that we shall degrade the guilty more; that we are inflicting an injury on the whole sex by assuming that any woman can exist to satisfy the lust of a man." Mr. Maurice compares prostitution to American slavery, and affirms that as there was no remedy for the evils of that institution except extirpation, so "we have arrived at a period when the question must be faced which sounds so ridiculous and monstrous to all wise men about town. How can prostitution be extirpated?" Mr. Maurice has no plan to suggest; he evidently does not see his way clearly, but he hopes that an answer to the question may be found. We sincerely hope so also, though we confess that we do not see why the present age is more likely to witness its solution than any which has preceded it. Mr. Maurice hopes with "a resolution against despair," and it is impossible not to honour him for so doing; but his letter, like the protest, is as remarkable for good feeling as for a lack of argument. We have already replied to the assertions made in the protest, and have proved, as we think, their fallacy. They have converted Mr. Maurice, however, who has no fresh argument to urge against the Act. We cannot, he says in effect, make prostitution less intolerable; we must therefore wait until we are able to abolish it altogether. We say, on the other hand, and we believe with sound reason on our side, let us at least do what can be done at once, and what in the opinion of the whole medical profession and of almost every man who has calmly considered the subject, it is imperative should be done, to lessen, if we cannot stamp out, a gigantic evil. We have a practical aim before us, an aim which, if it do not achieve all that might be desired, is certain to accomplish much. We do not know—Mr. Maurice does not pretend to know—how to destroy the enemy, but we can keep him within bounds; and it is surely better to attempt in the first place what is clearly practicable than to allow the foe to continue his depredations unmolested because we are not strong enough to kill him outright.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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Bombay, 10th January 1870.

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Madras Powder
Curry Paste
Mulligatawny Paste
Tapp Sauce
Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES
A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.
The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Ness of London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
A nearly new ditto with moveable head and a set of plated mounted harness.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness
A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by R. Ness, Long Acre.
2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.
A set of very best new carriage harness plated on white metal.
A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness, London and Liverpool.
The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th February 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

WANTED.

WANTED, a respectable ENGLISH WOMAN, Married, to take entire charge of a CHILD for a short period. Reference given and required. Address by letter R O. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Oomercarry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.
For particulars apply to BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.
For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.
JAMES DICKSON, For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS, lately received, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 16 each. With care these pens will last for twenty years in constant use.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S SAFETY GOLD PEN HOLDERS; Ivory or Ebony, mounted with silver, each Rs. 4.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

W. MITCHELL'S "J" and "R" PENS, a supply of these favourite pens just to hand, per box, Rs. 2.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SPRING SELF-WINDING TAPES; each consists of a single ribbon of steel, very carefully graduated, which upon being released coils itself into a strong electro-plated case. 3 feet, Rs. 3; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet, Rs. 7-8; 12 feet, Rs. 10.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POCKET MAGNETIC COMPASSES in electro plated or gilt case, to close as a hunting watch, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPYING PRESSES, foolscap size, complete with damping box, books, &c., Rs. 68.
⁂ The above are of first class workmanship and the price is extremely moderate.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PATENT PORTABLE GYMNASIUM, with TRAPEZE and SWING, now available, price complete Rs. 30.
This Gymnasium supplies a want which has long been felt by those interested in physical education; persons of both sexes may use it, and all who follow sedentary occupation will derive great benefit from its use.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TRANTER'S PATENT SALOON RIFLES.
A few of these highly finished and effective little weapons just received, Rs. 85.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT for Cash off all our Miscellaneous Goods.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET, by Biché La Tour, Bordeaux, in Quarts and Pints.

PORT WINE, from Oporto, in Quarts.

SHERRY WINE from Xeres, in Quarts.

AYA PANA.
A very superior Liquor, and the best cure for Indigestion, Rs. 30 per dozen, or Rs. 3 per single bottle.
J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, in great variety.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

THOS. BEAR'S celebrated TOBACCO in Tins.
J. NEUBERG.

THE VICTORESS COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.

CIGAR CASES, DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!!!
MESSRS. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co. beg to inform their friends and public in general that they have just received per Overland an extensive and best selected Stock of Ladies' Muslin and Chints Robes and Gowns, which are well worthy of attention.
3 Forbes Street.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.
ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—
LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices. ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND CO.

NOTICES.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

SCOTT'S VETERINARY and LIVERY STABLES, Girgaum, adjoining Jaffer Sulliman & Co.'s. Horse Examination Certificates, Rs. 5 Horses standing at Livery, Rs. 1-4-0. Horse-shoeing on the most improved English principles.
ROBERT SCOTT, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.
Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.
I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.,
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—
One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
22nd January 1870

T O B A C C O.
THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
⁂ Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 illustrated catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTS, at No 8, MARINE LINES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public Auction, on Friday next, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., at his Bungalow No. 8, Marine Lines, the household property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of circular, pier, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chairs, teapoys, couches, sideboard, clothes horse, presses, rattan baskets, writing table, tubs, meat safe, carpets, &c., &c., and a large collection of choice plants, (upwards of 480 pots amongst which are about 200 laurels of sort) well worthy of the attention of those fond of gardening.
The property will be on view from Thursday next, 17th instant.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 16th February, 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day Wednesday, the 16th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—
6 cases book muslin
2 ,, quiltings
1 ,, handkerchieves
4 ,, striped dorrias
3 ,, colored lappets
2 ,, toilet looking glasses
30 boxes superior ruby champagne
1 case panorama balls
3 bales sodawater corks
2 cases eau de cologne
1 case buggy and carriage lamps
1 ,, birds' cages
1 ,, hand lanterns
1 ,, flowers under glass domes.
50 crates earthenware
10 bales canvas

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

AUCTION SALE of a CASE of superior Flowered and bird embroidered Europe-made shirts, for the use of Parsee Ladies Gentlemen and Children.
Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at their rooms, on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 2 P M, a case of very superior flowered and bird embroidered Europe-made shirts for the use of Parsee Ladies Gentlemens and Childrens of very pretty and elegant patterns, to be sold in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, the following goods, viz.:—a few chests of best China tea expressly ordered, one hundred (100) dozen plain tumblers, spare white table plates and dishes, double branched new plated wall shades, best plated new table candlesticks with shades, a few lots of assorted glassware best China preserve, iron garden chairs, a small lot of choice wines, such as lisbon, port, champaigne and claret, pictures, lamps, railway rugs, Russia leather albums, meerschaum pipes, English half boots, cotton stockings, muslin gown pieces, a quantity of bear's grease.
AT 2 P. M.
An excellent new light and very handsome English-built C. spring buggy by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, London.
Also, a new English-built dog-cart highly-finished and very light
A second-hand shigram.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, 6, 8, 12 and 18 lights rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash, handsome double and treble branched wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, a valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carpets, carriages, &c., &c., at a house No. 2, at Tardeo, opposite to the late Mr. Sunkersett's Temple.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Tuesday, the 1st, Wednesday, the 2nd, Thursday, the 3rd, Friday, the 4th, and Saturday, the 5th March next, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each successive day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an extensive assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., comprising an invoice of new very handsome fancy glassware, comprising flowered and cut table sets for 12 persons, ruby and green hock glasses, sets of decanters, claret and water jugs, fancy butter and preserve pots, pickle jars, handsome dessert services, dishes, ice plates and spoons, handsome candlesticks with figured glass pedestals, neat dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware of first quality by Sarle and Sons, consisting of sets of hotwater dishes, mahogany cases of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, handsome large tea trays, new candlesticks, a very handsome plated dinner service consisting of only plates of all sorts, expressly ordered for the use of Parsee Gentlemen, sets of new buck horned handled cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, handsome papier maché, tea trays, a magnificent set of very handsome gilt English-made bed-room furniture, complete in every respect, elegantly carved blackwood open-worked furniture such as, dining, circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, ladies davenports, handsome couches, sofas and settees, ottomans easy predieu and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, two large pier tables with marbles, fancy China tables, table covers, first-rate large musical boxes, hanging panoramic balls, a pair of magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, several pair of smaller ditto 6, 8 and 18 lights most splendid rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash, also, an invoice of very handsome chandeliers and hanging argand lamps of 12 and 14 inches, elegant porcelain and gilt kerosine oil suspension and bracket lamps, double and treble branched wall shades by Nash, some first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, women's costumes fine engravings, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, figures and flowers with birds domes and stands, a first-rate eight day clock by James McCabe Royal Exchange, London, chimes the quarters, several handsome gilt clock with domes, two sewing machines, a square piano by Broadwood, two large iron treasure chests, rich English carpets, handsome bed and dressing room furniture, silk down quilts, choice plants, garden seats, large wooden garden figures, garden chairs, garden pumps, bird cages, handsome porcelain flower pots with stands, teakwood verandah benches with rattan seat and back, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M.
On the 1st day of the Sale.
An excellent English built chariot with hammer cloth, by Long of London.
One second hand buggy, sets of harness for one and pair of horses, railways rugs, &c.
One English Mail phaeton by Silk and Sons.
One new palanquin-shaped country-made shigram.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale
BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.
On Tuesday, the 8th March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadher Soonderjee all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart called by the name of Putukwaddy with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai widow of Pandoorung Toolajee, and partly by the house Sokabai widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Juggunath, and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.
Bombay, 16th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Musjid Bunder, Khan Bazar and stable at Bhandarwadda Row, In Re Dyal Khimjee and others Insolvents.
On Saturday, the 19th day of February 1870, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the above Insolvent, their right, title and interest in the following landed property, viz:—
LOT No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the east side of Cazee Syed Street, out of fort near Musjid Bunder, bounded on the east by a public passage, on the north by the house of Dewjee Muccaney, on the west by Cazee Syed street, on the south by the house of Walubhoy Gullachund, measuring 78½ feet in length and 2½ feet in breadth or thereabout, and which piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 680, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89.
LOT No 2—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or range of buildings or stable standing thereon, situated without the Fort at Bhandarwadda Row, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 551 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 39 containing by admeasurement about 2¼ feet in breadth, and 49½ feet in length, or 143 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a passage of the house of Dhodoo Tahkoor, on towards the west by Bungally Poorah street on the north by Bhundarwadda Row, and on the south by the Mosque.
For all further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
To be sold 20 per cent. below prime cost. An ice making machine ordered for the late Maharajah of Edar and has never been unpacked. Also a small consignment of elegant pictures in handsome gilt frames suitable to the English taste. Iron Bands for Piecegood Bales. Agents for the Art Union Glasgow. Prospectus to be had on application post free. Subscription one guinea or Rs. 10-8.
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. H. HOAR and Co.